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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE President's veto of the Chinese bill, having been anticipated for some days, caused no great surprise when it was sent to the Senate on Tuesday. There was much curiosity, however, to see whether he would put the disapproval "on broad grounds," and take his stand with those who hold—upon some curious theory, imbibed, perhaps, from hearing too many florid Fourth of July orations,—that we are bound to keep our national doors "wide open," and have no right to check the in-coming of anybody. Such "broad ground" the President sensibly does not attempt to cover; his veto rests precisely, as to its main reason, upon the objectionable feature of the bill which we have twice or oftener complained of in THE AMERICAN,—the suspension of the operations of the treaty of 1880 for so long a time as twenty years. There can be no room for question as to the bad faith of making a treaty allowing a "reasonable" suspension of one of its clauses, and then attempting to make this suspension cover a period of twenty years. So long a time is plainly not reasonable. The nation is bound to act toward China as it is bound to act toward every other nation,—upon principles of honor and fairness. This has been the established policy of the United States,—sometimes not well adhered to, but always professed and never laid aside. Upon it we can demand and will receive our own due in our intercourse with nations, and we shall be able, therefore, to maintain our policy of international peace. How the veto will be regarded on the Pacific Coast, it is easy to anticipate; the people there are unanimous in demanding such legislation as was contained in the disapproved bill. How it will be regarded generally, is another matter; for the President, by not objecting to the general principles of the measure, does not square himself with those who hold it our duty to welcome the Coolies; while, at the same time, by vetoing the bill at all, he disappoints the anti-Chinese feeling among the working people. But there can be no doubt that his step was properly taken, and that it does credit to his firmness and his sense of the duties of his position.

affirmative votes, six were Republicans,—CAMERON of Wisconsin, HILL of Colorado, JONES of Nevada, MILLER of California, TELLER of Colorado, and MILLER of New York. The despatches describe Mr. CAMERON of Pennsylvania as avoiding the vote. The twenty-one votes against the bill were all Republican, except Judge DAVIS's. Fourteen Senators were paired,—seven Democrats who would have voted to pass the bill and seven Republicans who would have voted against it. Mr. MILLER of California has already introduced a new bill, with the twenty-year restriction reduced to ten years; and there is little doubt, that, in spite of the accumulation of business which lies in the way of any new measure, this will pass before the session is over. In the meantime, the following resolution, adopted by the last Republican national convention, might be conned over:

"Sixth. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with Congress, or with the United States and its treaty-making power, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted emigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of those powers to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result."

THE Indian Appropriation Bill is not the one of the series in which it stands that evokes the most emotion; and yet there is none more directly bearing on the highest interests of the country. The treatment of the helpless and the dependent is as much a test of a nation's character as of a man's. It cannot be said, that, thus far, our treatment of these wards has done us much good as a people. Its hard-headed critics have great reason for the charge that we have managed to make our Indian policy a very needlessly expensive policy,—one which rather represses than encourages any disposition to civilized and industrious life which may exist among the red men. Its philanthropic critics are equally right in charging that it has been a very unjust policy and one which tends to weaken the national regard for plighted words and treaty obligations. On all hands, there is an agreement that it must cease. The Indian must abandon his exceptional position, give up by degrees his tribal arrangements and land communism, and settle down as a citizen of the country, engaged in some rural occupation. But, in spite of Mr. ARTHUR's suggestions in his message, Congress has made but little progress towards this desirable result. This bill, for instance, does but little towards the work of their civilization. Mr. HOAR's amendment to appropriate a large sum for a school system was cut down to a paltry quarter of a million.

THAT the attitude of the Government towards the Indians has improved during the last five years, is undeniable. It is seen in the character of the discussions, even in this indifferent Congress. More thought is given to the conditions under which their civilization can be effected. Their unfortunate condition in the tribal stage is better appreciated than formerly. The motto, "A good Indian is a dead Indian," no longer is current, even on the frontier. Part of this we owe to the "heckling" Mr. SCHURZ got from the friends of the Poncas. We never doubted for an instant the purity of Mr. SCHURZ's motives; and he now may congratulate himself that his "light affliction, which was but for a moment," gave the philanthropic people of America their chance to show their temper, and to make the average statesman quite unwilling to try issues with them. Yet an infamous job at the expense of the Indians is still on the carpet in Colorado, and another is proposed in Minnesota. The lands of the Utes in the former State have been seized in large quantities by white squatters; and the State government, instead of asking how it may restore these lands to their proper owners, is occupied with plans to get their owners to abdicate their rights to the squatters. In Northern Minnesota and Dakota, the Dakotas still hold possession of valuable forest-lands, of

WHEN the veto message was taken up in the Senate on Wednesday, there was some manœuvring over a motion by Mr. SHERMAN to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in order to report a bill which would obviate the President's objections. But the Constitution requires, that, a bill having been returned to the house in which it originated, that body "shall proceed to reconsider it;" and this certainly excludes the procedure of reference to a committee. The vote, therefore, being taken anew, twenty-nine Senators recorded themselves in favor of passing the bill over the veto, while twenty-one were contrary-minded; and so, for want of two-thirds, the bill fell. Of the twenty-nine

which a bill now before Congress seeks to dispossess them. They are to be crowded into the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, and the lands sold off by auction for their benefit, whether they wish it or not. And the people of the neighborhood charge that the bill is so drawn as to enable a ring of capitalists, through this sudden and unreserved sale, to get possession of the pine-lands of these reservations at a mere fraction of their value. Apart from the wrong done to the Indians, there is good reason for calling a halt in this matter. As is shown by the valuable census reports of Professor SARGEANT of Harvard, we are exhausting very rapidly our supply of white pine in America, just as we have all but exhausted the supply of stave-timber, upon which Europe depends for her wine-casks. Whatever other purpose these reservations may serve, they may for once be useful as keeping this timber out of the market,—for a few years, at any rate.

MR. HEWITT's speech in opposition to the bill for the revision of the tariff by a commission was fairly up to the level of that by Mr. CARLISLE. It was from the manufacturing standpoint that Mr. HEWITT urged the immediate substitution of much lower duties, instead of a deliberate revision. He assumed, with the sanction of several Republican speakers, that the difference in wages between Europe and America was the reason for Protection. From this statement we entirely dissent. It is an opinion into which politicians easily fall; but it has not the sanction of any of the great advocates of the protective policy. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, MATTHEW CAREY, TENCH COXE, HENRY CLAY, HENRY C. CAREY, WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, STEPHEN COLWELL and HORACE GREELEY—to say nothing of living men,—always treated the advantages to the laborer in point of wages as a reason for Protection, but by no means the only reason. Mr. CAREY expressed the reason when he said that Protection promotes the association of our people with each other, develops commerce among them, by creating that variety of employment which causes men to need and to help each other. Free Trade destroys association, within newer and less developed countries, by reducing their people to uniformity of occupation and preventing association. Mr. HEWITT's argument does not cover the case.

MR. HEWITT thinks there should be no delay in taking off those duties in our tariff which fall on the raw materials of manufacture. He thinks the average Congressman knows enough to distinguish between raw materials and other substances, and to see why the former should be free of duty. If so, the average Congressman is much ahead of the country in his ability to see points. First of all, under this rule, would come the removal of duties from raw sugars. Those Congressmen who represent the Lower Mississippi will see the force of that proposal, and they will remember that sugar pays one-third of all the duties collected under our tariff. Next will come the removal of duties from agricultural produce of every kind. Farmers along the Canadian line will see the point of that. Mr. CARLISLE tells them they are the unprotected class. They know that the tariff shuts out the products of Canada from American markets and gives American farmers such a home-market for food that they need to export but five or ten per cent. of their crops in the best years. Next will come the duties on wool. The Western farmers—those of Colorado, for instance, who have put their money largely into sheep since the wool and woollens tariff of 1868 was adopted,—will relish this proposal and will be delighted to see Judge BELFORD vote for it.

Mr. HEWITT looks at the matter from the standpoint of a manufacturer. But he has high authority on his side. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in his eagerness to see manufactures established in America, laid down the rule that no duty should be imposed on the materials of a manufacture. The first Congress thought differently, and put a duty on the import of raw cotton. Certain cotton-spinners took up the complaint against the duty, and asked its removal. Congress refused. The South had all but lost its indigo industry. It was trying to replace it with cotton. The country stood by the South in that effort, and paid higher for this staple for the best part of a decade. Then came the cotton-gin, which made the duty superfluous. But, without the duty, there would have been no cotton-gin and no great cotton-producing industry in the South. We are confident that what the fathers did for cotton this generation will do for the wool-producers of America.

"BUT [as Mr. HEWITT argues,] our manufacturers must have free materials, so that they may be able to compete with other countries and find their way to other markets. We are over-producing now in manufactures. Export or ruin is the alternative." Here are the values of a few of our imports for 1881:

Cotton goods,	\$31,592,824
Woollens,	31,593,050
Silk goods,	33,453,553
Flax goods,	16,772,176
Total,	\$113,411,603
Deduct export of cotton,	12,000,000
Remainder,	\$101,411,603

Let our manufacturers set their wits to make this import of textiles useless, and they will need no foreign market. Let them make, for instance, cotton goods as fine as the best English, instead of flooding the country with lower grades. That they do not do so shows that Protection may give people the chance to prosper, but cannot give them wit to make the full use of their opportunity.

MR. H. R. MUDGE of Boston has an excellent article in *Zion's Herald* of that city, on "Ships for Our Commerce." One of his points is worth quoting: "To acquire a merchant fleet by purchase of other nations, sufficient for our purpose, it has been estimated, will require an expenditure of at least one hundred million dollars within a few years. That amount of capital sent out of the country would seriously affect other interests in it. This could not be averted by appropriating for the purpose the millions now paid by us for carrying our commerce in foreign ships. Our present channels of trade cannot be thus suddenly blocked without disastrous results. The injury done would be similar to that of the calamity of 1873, when excessive railroad-building did not leave sufficient floating capital for other developments to keep apace with it. If, however, the capital were devoted to building ships at home, the result would not be the same as was the case of over-production in railroads; for no other enterprise requires tribute from so many different industries as does that of ship-building."

Mr. MUDGE fails to bring out one important point in his article. He does not show—what is the fact,—that the refusal to admit vessels of foreign build to our registration inflicts no commercial disadvantage upon their American owners. The transfer of an English-built ship to our flag would throw her upon the protection of a country which has no fleet for her protection, which levies consuls' fees on its shipping three times as high as the English, which has enacted laws for the protection of its seamen more burdensome to ship-owners than those of any other country, which subjects ship property to heavier taxation than is known in Europe, and which allows the most unseaworthy hulks of foreign registration to leave its harbors for any other with a cargo of American passengers and goods, while it subjects its own ships to a strict inspection. If ever a country worked hard to have no mercantile marine, that country is the United States.

THE collisions between capital and labor in New England are alleged, even by the *Evening Post*, as an argument against the tariff. Yet, as the *Commercial Bulletin* shows, there is a yearly average of two hundred and thirty strikes in England, and one hundred and fourteen of these caused a loss of twenty-five million dollars in wages. The textile operatives in England have struck two hundred and seventy-seven times in ten years; those of Massachusetts but sixty times in fifty years! The *Bulletin*, we are glad to see, favors conciliation and arbitration, and the formation of a sliding scale of prices and wages, as the best means to avoid such collisions. It laments strikes as foolish and demoralizing. We see no reason why they should be either, and we believe that they often are the reverse of both. The big strike in the North of England, against Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and the iron-workers, lasted eighteen months without collisions of any sort, and was a test of manly resistance which must have tended to uplift, rather than to depress, the average of morals in the laboring class. As to their folly, statistics show that in England they have resulted in great net gains to the working classes. Mr. W. T. THORNTON gives the figures in his admirable work on "Labor."

A LARGE decrease in the public debt was made during the month of March, amounting to nearly sixteen and a half millions of dollars (\$16,462,947). This is considerably above the average for the fiscal year, and it brings the total reduction, in the nine months since July 1st, up to \$114,332,389, or at the rate of one hundred and fifty-two millions and a half for the year. The whole interest-bearing debt is now \$1,514,752,700, and the debt on which interest has ceased is \$12,665,615, making a total of \$1,527,438,315. At the present rate of reduction, making no allowance for the progressive diminution of interest-charge, ten years would see the last of the bonds paid, if all of them were payable. Unfortunately, they are not; the amount within reach is named in the April 1st statement as \$109,901,000 of continued six per cents. and \$401,503,900 of continued fives. Adding to these the debt on which interest has ceased, we have a total of \$511,404,900. At the present rate of payment, the time required to extinguish this would be between three and three and a half years, after which no other bonds would fall payable until September, 1891.

THIS great reduction moves even the *New York Times* to say that there should be a decrease in taxation. The Treasury's statement, it says, "ought to have its effect on Congress," which is undoubtedly true. The reduction in the internal revenue taxation proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, and amounting to some twenty millions per annum, is, it says, "desirable, and far the greater part is to be made in taxes which are no longer justifiable;" which is also true. "But," it adds, "this is very far from being enough, and an amount at least twice as great should be taken from the customs duties;" which is quite another proposition, but one which we are not at all surprised to find in the *Times*. It is so perfectly evident that the revenues are excessive, and that the surplus is so large as to be simply an incentive to extravagance and stealing, that no reasonable observer who makes himself familiar with the facts can deny the propriety of cutting off either taxation or customs duties,—unless enormous appropriations are to be made for outside purposes. But resistance to the repeal of the war taxes is natural and reasonable on the part of the Free Trade advocates, and, when the *Times* proposes to cut forty millions off the customs receipts, that is exactly in line with the general principle that whatever revenue is needed for the general Government should be obtained by a direct internal tax, and that restrictions upon the in-coming of foreign goods should not be laid by means of customs duties. But this is not the doctrine of Protection, and the friends of American industry should have a care how they may be entrapped into it by their yielding to the sentimental demand in favor of continuing the whiskey and tobacco taxes,—a demand that is well enough if the money be put to good use, *and not otherwise*.

MR. HURLBUT is the third foreign Minister who has died abroad during Mr. ARTHUR's brief administration. His death is to be regretted, especially as he was returning to vindicate himself from the aspersions of an unprincipled speculator, whose testimony, such as it is, will not now receive the sifting it deserves. Mr. HURLBUT was not a successful Minister. He had nothing of the diplomatic temper. Selected—as our representatives abroad generally are,—from the ranks of our fervid and successful partisans, he was a partisan throughout his diplomatic career. He did Peru much harm, equally by throwing himself into her quarrels with Chili and by his heedless advocacy of claims on her treasury. His removal from the diplomatic field in South America leaves to Mr. TRECOTT a clearer field, at least, though the prospects of a satisfactory peace remain very uncertain.

A LARGE number of municipal elections were held in the Western States—Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin are among those from which returns are received,—on Monday and Tuesday, and there is a remarkable uniformity in the results. Cincinnati shows over eight thousand Democratic majority on the head of the ticket; while Cleveland, Dayton and Toledo have gone the same way, but not quite so vehemently. In Michigan, the Republicans held their own rather better; but several towns are reported as having gone "Democratic on the temperance issue." In Chicago, the Democrats voted generally, and so—as their opponents did not do so,—increased their strength in

the City Council, "the saloon interest," we are told in a dispatch, thus tightening its grip. The chief issue in the doubtful wards was the proposition to increase the charge of saloon-licenses, and upon this the Democrats stood in the negative. In Minneapolis, there were three tickets, Democratic, Republican and Prohibition, and the first was successful. In Milwaukee, the entire Republican ticket was defeated, and throughout the State "the Democrats generally made gains." In Dubuque, the Democrats elected all the aldermen, "for the first time in twenty years." In St. Joseph, Missouri, as one offset to this monotonous chapter, the Republicans elected five out of six of their candidates.

The bare recitation of these details is almost sufficient. They show the presence of the liquor question in a great majority of cases, and that the Democrats gained by the superior activity of the liquor interests, whose cause they, of course, espoused. This was notably the case in the Ohio cities, the POND bill (taxing the real estate where liquor is sold,) being charged to the Republican Legislature. On the other hand, the Temperance voters did not aid the Republicans, especially so in Cincinnati and in Chicago. In the latter city, the dispatches say "the respectable business men and tax-payers" did not turn out, the day being "disagreeable." They are staying in-doors, of course, until they find that turning out on election-day, regardless of the weather, has become a necessity. That lesson has been quite thoroughly learned in Philadelphia.

APART from the temperance question, however, and the unreadiness of the "genteel" citizens to attend to their public affairs on wet days, there are other reasons, no doubt, for the apparent weakness of the Republican columns in these Western elections. It is not surprising that it should be quite decidedly exhibited in Ohio. As we remarked, a little while ago, news of this sort must be looked for by the President, under the present aspects of the political sky. The whole Republican party—excluding Star Route and other jobbers,—is sufficient to sustain the Administration, and, if cordially united, will prove an ample basis of support; but to rely upon a section of it only, and to recognize but one of the two elements into which it is—very unequally,—divided, must be certain to bring on disasters. So far, this has been a Stalwart Administration, and there seems no prospect of its being anything else. It can look, therefore, for such victories at the polls as Stalwartism is able to bring about, and for very few others. The Republicans of Ohio are doubtless sorry to find themselves lacking in election enthusiasm; but Mr. ARTHUR has not been doing anything to make them enthusiastic.

THE Republican Legislature of Ohio has passed the bill to impose a tax of five hundred dollars a year on places where liquors are sold; and many of the Germans of the State are preparing for a campaign against the measure. We trust that wise counsels will prevail. If the bill be not constitutional, a decision to that effect can be had from the Supreme Court in an orderly way. If it be constitutional, then it is no worse in its operations than the license system under which our Teutonic citizens live in other States. The truth is that it will not make beer a whit the dearer, while it will enable the patriotic and meritorious class who sell liquors to contribute to the support of the police system, for which they furnish a good deal of work. If the Germans of Ohio in general set themselves to grind axes for the liquor-dealers, they will exhibit very little good sense.

The Republicans of Ohio are put between two fires by this measure. They lose German votes on the one side, without conciliating the Temperance vote on the other, as is shown by the municipal vote in Cincinnati, in which they suffered heavy losses. But we do not fear for the political future of the State.

THE Democrats of South Carolina are doing their utmost to revive in the North those unpleasant feelings toward the "solid South" which have played their part in our recent politics. The Governor of the State has ordered its legal counsel to defend, at the State's expense, all those persons who are accused of violating the national election laws; and there is talk of arresting an equal number of Republicans on various pretences, and holding them as a kind of hostage for the safety and deliverance of the accused Democrats. For the sake of the whole

country, we hope that the other Southern States will discourage this kind of action in their sister State. If they do not, they are putting weapons into the hands of those most hostile to them in the North. Stalwartism will appeal to this line of action as showing that "the results of the war are in danger," and that something like the old attitude of "nullification" and "secession" has been taken in the Commonwealth in which "State rights" are a popular passion. They will say—and with truth,—that we gave two hundred thousand lives to assert and emphasize the supremacy and undivided sovereignty of the nation, only to see it set at naught by State authorities which treat the national Government as a foreign power. It rests with the South to disown such actions as these, and thus to make them impossible.

REFORM was never so popular in Philadelphia as now, and the inclination toward it, amongst all classes of politicians, seems to be well-nigh irresistible. It will not be surprising to find Mr. GARRETT and the Committee of One Hundred completely over-run and trampled under foot by the rush of recruits to their standard when they approach the work of making selections for the Legislature, four or five months later in the year. Their banner, we might suggest, should be housed during the summer vacation, or it will certainly be made the perch of half a score of legislative "roosters," in anticipation of the opening of the Committee's autumn work. So great a popularity has its dangers, of course. When everybody joins in marching in the reform column, it may be set down as absolutely sure that some are doing this in order to plunder the country as they pass along, and that others expect ultimately to control or betray the movement. The Committee of One Hundred will find its embarrassments increased, rather than diminished, by its apparent accessions of strength, and its power will have to be guarded and applied with the greatest good sense and careful discrimination, in order to avoid errors on one hand, and disasters on the other. So far, its success has been gratifyingly great, and the organization of the two branches of the City Council on Monday emphasized the extent of its triumph over the power of "rings" and the forces of jobbery at the municipal election in February. With the Councils so composed and organized, and with the executive departments so favorable to the work, measures of real "reform" should now be easily within reach in Philadelphia.

THE opposition to the re-election of Judge BRIGGS in Philadelphia seems inclined to rest on the weight of the names enlisted in the movement, without taking the public into its confidence as to its reasons. The lawyers who make up the opposition are both numerous and highly respectable; but we think they would have better chances of success if they were much more outspoken. It is quite true that their objections must be known to the profession generally, and, therefore, to every member of the Judicial Convention. But their influence with this body would be much greater if they were supported by a solid body of public opinion outside. That they do not think so, we regard as due to the prejudices of the profession.

MR. GLADSTONE will carry his *clôture* bill, whether by fair means or by that threat of a dissolution which *The Times* charges him with hanging over the heads of reluctant Liberals. The vote on Mr. MARIOTT's amendment was a test one, and showed that the Premier has a working majority with him. That he would have dissolved if he had been defeated, is a matter of course. When measures are proclaimed beforehand in a speech from the Throne, then defeat must lead either to a dissolution or a change in the Ministry. The only exception is when the bill relates to Ireland. That country is not of sufficient importance to warrant a Minister in taking a defeat on an Irish bill to heart.

THE collision between an English and an Irish regiment at Dublin, and the cheers of the latter for their own country, must have caused a good deal of annoyance in England. The Irish element in the English army is a very large one. To go a-soldiering is one of the few alternatives before the young Irishmen of every class. From the generals down, the Irish have a very large percentage of places in the force. They make up a large part of even the Highland regiments, evictions

and clearances to make room for sheep and deer having destroyed the Highlands as a recruiting-ground. They fill, in nominally English regiments, the places once recruited from the yeoman class, which, outside of Cumberland, has ceased to exist. The Fenian conspiracy managed to honeycomb the ranks of several regiments by their organization. The uncertainty whether the rank and file of half her regiments could be counted on, would be a new embarrassment in case of an Irish uprising.

THE case of Dr. LAMSON, convicted in England of murdering a relative by doses of aconitine, has excited an unusual degree of sympathy in America, where it is believed that the man is heir to a family insanity. It is quite unusual that such a case should be a matter of diplomatic action; but Mr. LOWELL has been directed to ask a reprieve until certain evidence as to his mental state can be sent from America. We like this action, and we should have liked still more to see as great zeal in behalf of the Americans who have been held in Irish prisons without the trial accorded to Dr. LAMSON.

THE President sent to the Senate on Wednesday a report from the State Department, showing, that, of the "suspects," nine in number, who were detained in the Irish prisons under the operation of the Act of March, 1881, only three remained in confinement, and, as to these, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN says (under date of the 5th inst.,) "there is good reason to believe that results will be reached satisfactory to both Governments. The negotiations of Mr. LOWELL seem to have been quietly conducted, and the results attained, if earlier, might have had some effect upon the public comments on the subject.

RELIEF FOR STATE TAX BURDENS.

WHAT is to be done with the surplus, is the question which weighs on the mind of the American statesman. We are as much bothered by having too much money to spend as are other countries by having too little. Nearly every other country is plunging deeper into debt. We are getting out of it too fast for comfort. The greediness and extravagance of the lower sort of Congressman are the only elements which promise immediate relief. He can throw away more money in paying excessive pensions, putting up ugly structures for Government use, creating impossible river-courses and harbors, and an infinity of other jobs having even less merit, than even the national treasury can furnish.

Parallel with the cry, "What shall be done with the surplus?" comes the cry, "How shall we get rid of this weight of direct taxation?" The richest States feel the burden. New York has a trifling debt, a cheap State government, abundance of wealth. Yet her Governor shows that to raise the moneys needed to pay the State's expenses is no light undertaking. One reason is that State government has become so much more expensive than it used to be. Formerly, popular education was left to the efforts of private benevolence for the poor and to the pay-schools for those who could afford them. Now, a complete system of education must be maintained out of the public treasury; and, while the system is very defective in most of the States, yet we cannot dispense with it. It is a part of the machinery for Americanizing the great flood of immigration which has to be absorbed into the nation every year. The demand for a public system prevailed over the resistance to it at the time when that immigration reached its modern magnitude. The old methods had to give way to new, which were equal to a great necessity.

Again, State governments are becoming more expensive as the diffusion of scientific knowledge shows what the State can do for the welfare of its people better than they can for themselves. The new church of science has no scruples about asking State aid. It does not throw itself upon the voluntary support of the people. It demands State and municipal boards of health, supported by public money and public authority. It demands State appropriations for institutions for the care of the dependent and imperfect classes. It urges on the counties the duties of homes, prisons, and

the like, in accordance with the better knowledge of the age. It sets up boards of agriculture for the benefit of the farmers and geological surveys for their benefit jointly with that of the miners. All this costs money, and all has to come from direct taxation. These are things which ought not to be omitted, and, indeed, cannot be omitted. But the question of paying for them becomes more difficult with every year.

Again, the advance of popular ideas as regards comfort and public accommodation makes new demands upon the local treasuries. For instance, our highway system is growing in expensiveness in both town and country. The American is not, as yet, a great road-maker. He has not inherited that from the Roman Empire, as have his English cousins. The roads at Hong-Kong, or in the Mauritius, or in the wildest parts of Ireland, are far better than are to be found in the neighborhood of our best cities. But we are advancing in this regard. The improvement in the breed of horses and the growing interest in horse-flesh demand it. Even Philadelphia will soon cease to torture the noblest of quadrupeds by cobble-stone pavements. What suited our fathers will not suit us,—ought not to suit us. We will have the better things; but the cost of them falls every year with increasing weight upon us.

What does the American system of government cost us? Nobody knows. The balance-sheet of the general Government is easily got at. That of the States can be had with a little more effort. But the subdivisions of the State make no reports which are accessible to the general public. One might have thought that Mr. GARFIELD, Mr. COX, Mr. WALKER, Mr. ATKINSON, and the other statists who had a finger in the census bills of 1870 and 1880, would have inserted a clause providing for this inquiry. But they only thought of asking after the amount of government debt. They proposed to make the railroads tell the whole story of their affairs, but not the governments. It may not be too late, even now, to press this inquiry. At any rate, it is to be hoped that 1890 will see it made promptly. When made, it will show (1,) that the American people sustain the most costly system of government in the world,—employing more officials and laying out more money in current expenses, besides salaries, than any other; (2,) that the cost of the State governments is, in the aggregate, far greater than that of the national Government, and that the cost of local government inside the State is at least as great as that of the State; (3,) that it would be the height of folly for the general Government to relinquish any revenue easily accessible to it, rather than employ it in lifting this burden from the shoulders of the people, after the precedents set in 1835 and 1791.

General LOGAN, by his bill now pending in the Senate, proposes to distribute the revenue from whiskey among the States, for educational purposes. We object to the shape of his proposal, while approving heartily of its spirit and intentions. We object to associating education with the liquor traffic and giving topers a new excuse, however bad, for their tippling. We object to dividing among the States the proceeds of any particular tax, instead of accepting the general principle that all the surplus shall go that way. Only the latter plan will make Congress thoroughly economical. We object to collecting into one huge fund so large a sum for education, and thus enabling a general outcry from that valuable class of "people to whom a penny before their eye looks bigger than a sovereign in the distance." We object, especially, to the proposal to give this money only to those States which enact compulsory education. That measure is the shallow panacea of many political *doctrinaires* of these times. We, already, in opposing the bill laid by Professor WICKERSHAM before the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have given our reasons for disbelieving in it totally; and we do not think that a distribution of money thus conditioned would be constitutional.

But Mr. LOGAN has the right idea. Only let him be a little bolder in its expression. Let him put the plan before the country simply in the old Whig shape, and propose that any surplus not needed by the general Government shall go to relieve the pressure of direct taxation among the States. The Republican party will need a new issue with which to go before the people in 1884. On Protection the Democrats will not fight again. The burned bairn dreads the fire. The bloody shirt has been washed out and hung on the line. The maintenance and equal distribution of the surplus would be a good issue and one just in the line of the ideas inherited by the Republican party from its ancestors.

WEEKLY NOTES.

SOMETHING like the work which the alcoholic commission bill, now pending in the House at Washington, (it having passed the Senate,) contemplates, is done in Great Britain by a private citizen, Mr. WILLIAM HOYLE. He has, for a number of years, devoted himself to the collection of statistics on what he calls the "annual drink-bill" of the Kingdom, and has published them regularly in the London *Times*. That his work is well done, is shown by the fact that his figures are universally accepted as authority. The statement for the present year shows an increase in the absolute and in the proportionate expenditure of the people for intoxicating liquors, this growth having been shown in the statements of previous years, and being apparently continuous. Mr. HOYLE says that in 1881 there were expended within the Kingdom the following sums for drink: Beer, \$364,045,710; British spirits, \$143,653,595; foreign spirits, \$49,775,590; wine, \$70,401,405; British wines, \$7,500,000. The total is \$635,372,300, as compared with \$611,396,375 for 1880. During the past ten years, the expenditure upon intoxicating drinks is estimated at \$7,180,000,000. Estimating the indirect costs and losses resulting from drinking at \$500,000,000 annually, the total cost and loss to the British nation from its drink-expenditure is over \$1,200,000,000 yearly. The statistics accompanying these are, if possible, still more serious. They show that in the last twenty-five years the evils which chiefly result from drink, crime, pauperism and lunacy have gained ground, and that the Britain of to-day is actually worse off, in spite of the moral agencies that are presumed to be in operation to check intemperance, than the Britain of 1857. Mr. HOYLE is one of those who regret that the revenues of the country are so largely drawn from the excise and other taxes on liquor; he argues that the financial success of the budgets, the fulness of the public treasury, is bought at the price of the people's demoralization.

"HARPER'S WEEKLY," in its issue of last week, gives editorially the gist of a letter it has received from the Secretary of the Bi-Centennial Association of Philadelphia, in reference to the proposed commemoration of PENN's landing. The Secretary calls attention to the added features of prizes offered for works in science, etc., as mitigating the objections raised to the street-procession features and military display, and, as the *Weekly* says, he

"... reminds us, apropos of the military pageant, that PENN was a soldier, and the son of an admiral, and received his province in payment of a war debt. WILLIAM PENN was a gentleman in the old English sense, and familiar with courts, wearing his sword like a true cavalier. BENJAMIN WEST, indeed, painted him as a broad-brimmed, shad-bellied Quaker. But, after he became a Friend, PENN still wore his sword and courtly dress, and his portrait in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society depicts him as a cavalier, 'of frank countenance, and clad in armor,' as WAYNE MACVEAGH said in an address upon the one hundred and ninety-fifth anniversary of his landing; and GEORGE FOX exhorted him to wear his sword as long as he could. Secretary MACCALLA declares that it is this WILLIAM PENN, sworded, and excelling in athletic exercises, and not the Quaker of WEST's picture, that Pennsylvania will commemorate."

The presentation of such a view of PENN as is indicated by this summary of the Secretary's letter adds one more evidence, if any more were required, of the painful and complete misconception of historical truth and the historical proprieties which underlies the proposed celebration. To say that PENN "was a soldier," that he wore his sword "like a true cavalier," that, after his joining the Friends, he "still wore his sword," and that, therefore, it is the "sworded" PENN who must be commemorated, is precisely of that sort of ideas which will bring the Bi-Centennial into deserved ridicule. In all the career of his mature years, including the founding of this State, PENN condemned the whole of what is to be forced upon the world as his commemoration. He never was a soldier, and the occasion when he wore the suit of armor was the merest episode in his youth before he joined the Friends. That he wore his sword, as a part of his court-dress, for a short time after, is probable; but we hope nobody supposes that GEORGE FOX seriously advised him to continue wearing it! That would be even beyond the idea of celebrating PENN as a man of war. If Fox ever said anything of the sort, his meaning, of course, was that the sword might be worn while PENN's conscience permitted, he (Fox,) knowing that this could be—as it was,—only for a short time.

IT seems rather surprising that men like Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. McMICHAEL, and others, have not examined the very interesting documents that show how this whole subject was regarded half a century ago in Philadelphia, or that, if they have made such examination, its results are so carefully excluded from the Bi-Centennial programme. In 1824, a society was formed in this city, at the head of which was the venerable PETER S. DUPONCEAU, for the purpose of commemorating, from year to year, the anniversary of PENN's landing. The society contained a number of those citizens most interested in such subjects, and it maintained, for a number of years, the custom of an annual meeting and an address. These addresses, by Mr. DUPONCEAU, himself, on two or more occasions, by CHARLES J. INGERSOLL, THOMAS I. WHARTON, JAMES N. BARKER and JOB R. TYSON, and others, are an admirable study of the aspects which the work of PENN presents to a philosophic student of the historical facts. Many citations might be made that would exactly illustrate the spirit in which the great bi-centennial anniversary ought to be approached, and they afford many important suggestions as to the manner in which it would be right to celebrate it. The broad philanthropy of PENN's plan, his determinate policy of justice to the Indians, his religious tolerance, his mitigation of penal severities, and his principle of peace through fair dealing, are all dwelt upon and developed in these addresses and in the other proceedings of this society of fifty years ago. We can only repeat our regret that the plan of 1824 falls so far behind the clear comprehension and excellent sense of 1824.

REV. DR. BEVAN, in leaving the Brick Presbyterian Church of New York to return to England, gives as a reason that the clergyman's position in America is too "cribbed, cabined and confined" for a man of his size. In England, the minister of religion is sought for his influence. He is looked to as a prominent person at public meetings. He is invited to offices on school-boards. In America, he is expected to mind his own business and to spend his leisure in pastoral visits among his people. The charge is rather too sweeping. The public recognition accorded to such ministers as Drs. PORTER and HALL, and Mr. HEBER NEWTON, of New York, certainly implies that they are people of general importance and influence,—not of professional, merely. Yet, after all, there is some truth in it. As Professor DIMAN says, very justly, American religion has assumed an intensely individualistic character. This makes the association of the clergyman's name with great public movements and interests something of an incongruity, to be overlooked in the case of a few men of exceptional power, but not in the case of the average man, nor even of a man as much above the average as Dr. BEVAN. American religion means, "Save your own soul;" and even that operation is given a technical and conventional character which insulates it from relation to the great uplifting and purifying processes which are at work in general society. Hence, no one seems to think that a clergyman should feel a keener interest in great social questions than do other men, or that he should be expected to have more to say on them. In England, it is different; but we suspect that the reason for giving prominence to clergymen in England is not the highest. In England, the quarrel between established and dissenting churches, and the fear that this may become a live issue in politics, gives to the clergy of both a factitious prominence. The politicians find them worth conciliating. Besides, in England there is a dearth of persons able and willing to make a public address of any kind. Your average Britisher has not the fluency of his American cousin. He runs into "ha"-ing and "hum"-ing when he tries to make a speech. So the ministers get their innings in public much more easily than in this land of eloquence.

THERE is in many quarters a vague but erroneous impression that the Christian Church has been losing ground in this country. The statistics show the contrary. Unfortunately, the churches called evangelical are fond of isolating their statistics from those of religious bodies to which they refuse this name; so that the figures before us do not tell the whole story. But they show that in 1775 there was one church of this kind for every 1,376 of the population, one minister for every 1,811, and in 1800 one communicant for every fourteen and five-tenths. In 1870, there was one such church for every six hundred and twelve of the population, one minister for every seven hundred and seventeen, and one communicant for every five. The growth in membership has been, therefore, nearly three times as fast as that of the population. Between 1850 and 1880, it is claimed, the growth of the communicant membership in the non-evangelical churches was one hundred and eighty-five per cent., or half as much more than the relative increase in population.

MR. GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE, the leader of the English secularists, has a very low opinion of Mr. BRADLAUGH's conduct in offering to take the oath required of Members of the English Parliament. He thinks, that, by making that offer while he disbelieves in the existence of God, Mr. BRADLAUGH incurs "the pardonable scorn of all honest men." Mr. HOLYOAKE himself, when he contested the Tower Hamlets, in 1857, frankly informed the electors that he could not take the oath.

He states, that, on that occasion, he consulted Mr. JOHN STUART MILL on the subject of the oath, and the answer was distinct: "You must not take it." Mr. HOLYOAKE adds, that, when Mr. MILL entered Parliament, he wrote, asking how *he* had been able to take the oath; but "he never made answer, either by note or in conversation." It must be remembered, however, that Mr. MILL never really took the public into his confidence in this matter, as Mr. BRADLAUGH and Mr. HOLYOAKE have done. All his father's training of him was in the direction of atheism; but, as his "Autobiography" shows, the chief intellectual movement of his life was away from his father's teaching. In philosophy, in political economy, in practical politics, he threw off JAMES MILL's early influence. It was equally a rejection of his father's influence when he admitted the need of some kind of religion, while maintaining that it might exist without theistic belief. And he asserts for the positive philosopher the right to entertain that very belief without ceasing to be a positivist.

A SOUTHERNER of prominence, but not in politics, says: "Eighteen years ago, the people of this Southern land would have thought the present condition of things paradise itself. Yet the land is full of croakers and complainers. The spring birds are beginning to sing; let manhood and religion join in the song." Yet, if the croaking and complaining are of the true Anglo-Saxon sort,—*i. e.*, a preliminary to attempting something still better than has been attained,—it is well for the South that there is plenty of these.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.—CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

THERE is one strong voice of protest against the President's veto of the Chinese bill, and this comes, of course, from the newspapers published on the Pacific Coast. Their outcry is of the most strenuous character. The journals of San Francisco commented upon the veto in their issues of Wednesday morning, and the *Alta California*, (Rep.,) looking at the consequences from a party stand-point, said:

"The veto appalls every Republican in the State and proves that the President is the slave, and not the master, of the Eastern bigots and scared New York merchants. He reminds us of our insignificance at the East,—that the wants of California are nothing to Massachusetts and New England. The veto means the loss to the Republican party of California, Nevada, Oregon, Dakota, Arizona, Utah and Wyoming, and the demoralization of the party west of the Rocky Mountains."

The *Morning Call* (Rep.,) says the veto "is, perhaps, the most arbitrary act an American President ever performed," and proceeds to say:

"The message of the President is conclusive that any bill he would sign would have no effect in restricting the Chinese from coming to this country. He objects to the passport system as undemocratic; but without some such means of enforcing the provisions of the treaty they would never be carried out. On the point as to whether Chinese labor is needed on this coast, the opinions of the people living here might be expected to have some weight; but the President undertakes to decide this question for us. The message is worse for the President and for his party than if he had based it on the excessive term of the prohibition. It is a flat contradiction of the platform on which he was elected and raises the question whether the anti-Chinese plank in that platform was not a deliberate deceit practiced on the people of this coast."

The *Chronicle* (Independent,) says that the contest for a new measure "shall be renewed in Congress with all the vigor that can be brought into it from every quarter," and describes public feeling as unanimous against the veto. The *Examiner* (Dem.,) declares that "on all sides the sentiment expressed is that no such calamity had ever before befallen the Pacific Coast," and then proceeds:

"We are face to face with the appalling fact that no apparent remedy remains for as terrible a curse as ever afflicted a people. The Chinese blight comes home to the heart of every man. If our people are to descend to the level of Mongolian civilization, it follows that they must live as the Chinese do; they must abandon the building up of homes, eschew the marrying of wives and the raising of children, and live on rice, sleep fifty in a room, on shelves, and wear Nankin cloth. The only alternative, as matters stand to-day, is obviously between that condition of things and an abandonment of the State until relief comes. It is hardly possible that there can be two political parties on this coast. We are one people on this question, and, as it overshadows all others, we cannot afford to present a divided front until it is settled. If any Democrat feels that, because it may bring him a party advantage, he is glad of the President's veto, he is not a good Democrat, and, what is more, he is anything but a good citizen."

The expression from the newspapers of the East is of a varied character, but generally supporting the veto. Many journals take decidedly the view that there should be no restriction upon the Chinese incoming, and so range themselves with Senator Hoar. There are, however, notable voices of dissent, as, for instance, the *Ledger* (neutral,) of Philadelphia, which says:

"To our view of the case, and setting aside the long term of twenty years' prohibition as violative of the spirit and intent of the modified treaty of 1880, the question was one of simple protection to the wages of American labor on the Pacific Coast from degradation to the low level of the wages which provide the Chinese 'coolie' with the dried fish and rice on which he subsists and the den—for in San Francisco it is only a den,—in which he is lodged."

And the *Press* (Republican,) of Philadelphia declares that "some bill checking the Chinese immigration to this country is bound to pass. The people of the Pacific Coast are united in demanding it; they have

been urging some measure of relief from this Mongolian invasion for years; and their just demands cannot be longer disregarded." Reciting the opposition to the Chinese in the East India islands, Australia and Polynesia, the *Press* adds:

"They constitute, wherever they go, an alien element, a peculiar people, retaining their national traits, language, manners, religion and vices in the midst of most opposite surroundings and insensible to all outside influences. They are a disquieting element on the Pacific Coast, owing to the hostility of the laboring men toward them; and a regard for the peace and good order of that section, if no other consideration, renders it imperative that some restriction be placed upon their further coming."

Of other Philadelphia journals, the *Times* (Independent,) approves the veto and indicates a disapproval of restrictive legislation such as the bill proposed. The *Evening Bulletin* (Rep.,) says the "people of the United States will heartily applaud the patriotic courage of the President in confronting the sophistries of the demagogues in Congress and on the Pacific Slope." The *Evening Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.,) remarks that the message "avoids all discussion of the principles involved" in the bill, and thinks that the veto, by its preventing the sacrifice of our Chinese trade, has done a great service to the people of the Pacific Coast. It then adds:

"We cannot but regret, however, that, as Mr. Arthur had the courage and the statesmanship to do his duty in this emergency, he did not see fit to go a step further and discuss what is really the essential point of the whole matter. If we have now reached a stage of national development when it is expedient and proper that we should adopt some policy with regard to the regulation of immigration, the obviously right thing to do is to enact a general law which will apply on the Atlantic Coast as well as on the Pacific,—which will cover the pauper labor of Europe as well as the 'coolie' labor of Asia."

The Philadelphia *North American* (Rep.,) regards restrictive legislation as uncalled for, because, in its opinion, there will be but a thin stream of Mongolian emigration to the United States. The movement of population has been from east to west, and Russia is in more danger of China's overflow than the United States. The Baltimore *American* (Rep.,) supports the veto because of the excessive period of suspension, but favors a new bill with a suspension for five or ten years. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.,) thinks the President has done his party great service and that Republicans are bound to welcome the Chinese because of their course in regard to the colored Americans. So long as they have control of the government, "we must keep on trying" to assimilate the Asiatics.

The New York *Times* discusses the veto without decidedly indicating its views upon the general question, and in the course of its remarks says:

"It is hardly just to say that China has made great concessions to us, comparatively speaking, when we repeat that only an inconsiderable portion of that vast empire is open to foreign trade, while the Chinese immigrant may contend with the American native on every inch of the soil of the Republic. We have made generous treaties with China. These we must observe, even though it may be to our injury. But the Chinese have made us, relatively speaking, no concessions worthy of the name, except so far as any approach to privileges granted to 'foreign devils' is an unusual favor from the imperial Government of China."

The New York *Tribune* is also cautious in its discussion of the general question; but it gives support to the veto. The New York *Herald*, probably at the suggestion of Mr. Young, applauds the veto in the most emphatic manner, and says, after speaking of the President:

"But, if, unfortunately, a demagogic spirit possesses temporary control of Congress, he has faith in the intelligence and sobriety of the American people to sustain him even then in his independence of that spirit."

The Boston *Herald* (Ind.,) declares that "Mr. Arthur wields a trenchant pen. His arguments cut the ground from beneath the feet of the supporters of the bill." The Boston *Journal* (Rep.,) approves the veto, and says that the anti-Chinese legislation, in the form in which Congress passed it, was harsh and rigorous, discreditable to the nation adopting it and insulting to the nation against which it was aimed,—alike foreign to our policy and in conflict with our treaty obligations." The Boston *Globe* (Dem.,) takes quite a contrary view. It says:

"The President has vetoed the Chinese bill under a severe pressure from his party, which in its national convention declared against the Mongolian influx that was then and is now slowly destroying the prospects of white labor on the Pacific Slope. This is General Arthur's first veto, and it is his first conspicuous mistake. He has finally succumbed to the influence of the politicians, and henceforth, like his immediate predecessors, will be a puppet in the hands of Presidential schemers."

The Hartford *Courant* (Rep.,) cries: "Well done, President Arthur!" It does not, however, consider the principle of the bill. The New York *Mail and Express* supports the veto and indicates its approval of a bill making a ten years' exclusion.

A STUDY OF ADVERTISING.

THE intelligent newspaper-reader early discovers that the interest of any journal is by no means confined to what is commonly described as its "reading matter." The thoughtless person may throw away a supplement, unlooked at beyond the hasty glance which shows him that it is devoted to advertisements; but the trained observer recognizes the fact that this department of the paper deserves examination and will repay study. The local columns record the events of the

previous day; but no such record can give the stranger so comprehensive a view of the city's business life and social activity as is presented in the advertising department.

Since the daily papers of our larger cities began the publication of Sunday editions, there has been a growing disposition to make the first day of the week the great day for advertising. This tendency is already apparent in the cases of the Philadelphia *Times* and *Press*, although neither has long published a Sunday edition; it is more conspicuous in Chicago papers, and especially in the *Tribune's* Sunday edition, which for years has been famous in the West as an exceedingly profitable issue; and it is most marked in the case of the New York *Herald*.

There is sound reason in this disposition of advertisers to patronize most liberally the Sunday papers. In the first place, they reach a larger circle of readers; for, as a rule, papers which appear on every day of the week publish their largest edition on Sunday. Then, too, there are not only more readers than on other days, but their greater leisure allows them to peruse the paper more thoroughly. Many a man who finds himself so pressed for time on week-days that he scarcely gives a glance to the advertisements, will read them with considerable care on his day of rest. Finally, there is a great saving of time and money to the community in having one day of the seven fixed upon by common consent as the time for those classes of advertisements which appeal to large numbers of persons, like announcements regarding employment, houses, rooms, etc.,—the "small ads.," as they are known in the counting-room vernacular. The "small ads." in a large city always gravitate to some one paper, and, when once that paper has come to be recognized as their medium, nothing is more difficult than for a rival to deprive it of its supremacy in this field. In Philadelphia, these classes of advertisements long since became the especial province of the *Public Ledger*; in Baltimore, they are found in the *Sun*; in Chicago, the Sunday *Tribune* is their recognized organ. The New York *Herald* years ago became the great medium for "small ads." in the metropolis, and its Sunday edition the favorite of such advertisers, as well as of all others who seek the ear of the public. Enjoying this advantage, published in the greatest city of the Union, and claiming the largest circulation in the United States, it is inevitable that the New York *Herald* of Sunday should be a great advertising-sheet. Great seems, indeed, a modest word to describe it; some such adjective as mammoth, which is of the class that the *Herald* affects, does not appear at all unreasonable. Especially is this true in the spring season, when advertising always touches high-water mark. One of these issues is well worth a critical study.

To begin with, the buyer of a Sunday *Herald* is appalled at the amount of paper which is handed him in return for his five cents. Sheet after sheet drops out, as he attempts to get the mass in shape for reading, until he finds that it is septuple in form,—in other words, consists of no fewer than twenty-eight pages, or one hundred and sixty-eight columns. There is no lack of reading matter, for scattered through these pages are to be found fifty-eight columns of such matter, or a little over enough to fill an eight-page sheet. But the reading matter occupies only a trifle over a third of the entire space. There are one hundred and ten columns devoted to advertising. The first thing that strikes one is the great number of people who have contributed to the columns. There are, to be sure, some large advertisers; four of the six columns on the very first page are taken by a single dry goods firm. But the great majority of the columns are filled with dozens, and even scores, of small advertisements. Sometimes a whole column contains no single announcement that exceeds four lines, while most of its ingredients consist of only two lines apiece. It is surprising how many of these small advertisements can be packed away in a column. A count of one such column shows eighty-nine distinct paragraphs. This is considerably above the average, being under the head "Boarders Wanted," where the advertiser usually confines himself to his street number and not over a dozen words descriptive of quarters, character of fare, and price. It is easy to believe, after examining such a column, that the advertisers in the whole sheet must constitute a small army; and yet the figures are startling. Examination shows that there are in a single issue advertisements by 5,038 persons,—enough to make a sizable town.

To reduce so unwieldy a mass to any semblance of order must needs be a difficult task, especially when one remembers that advertisements are received until a late hour of the evening before publication. Nevertheless, a system is pursued which enables one easily to find the columns which contain the class of advertisements in which he is interested. At the head of the first page is a "Directory for Advertisers," which contains seventy-four titles. Suppose, for instance, you want to find a furnished room. Look down the alphabetical list in the directory until you find the head "Furnished Rooms and Apartments to Let," and you are directed to "20th page, 3d and 4th cols.; 7th page, 3d and 4th cols.; and 2d page, 3d and 4th cols."

Nobody will be surprised to learn that "Dry Goods" occupies more room than any other head in this directory, filling something over sixteen of the one hundred and ten columns. Real estate comes next; indeed, taking all its phases, it covers a larger territory. There are nearly six columns of "City Real Estate for Sale," two more of "Real Estate

at Auction," a half-column of "Real Estate to Exchange," and another half-column of "Real Estate Wanted;" while, under the cognate heads of "Property Out of the City for Sale or to Rent," Brooklyn property, Westchester County, and other suburban divisions, are found as many more columns. To these should be added nearly three columns of advertisements regarding flats, which give the reader a new idea of the large share in domestic economy which this style of living has already come to occupy. The announcements cover all grades and varieties of tastes and pockets. As one advertisement puts it, "Aristocratic flats, \$75 to \$150; others, \$20 to \$65." Then there are between five and six columns of "Dwelling Houses to Rent," both furnished and unfurnished; over three columns of "Furnished Rooms and Apartments to Let," and another column of unfurnished rooms,—a number of these columns, be it remembered, containing seventy or eighty separate advertisements. Somewhere in this vast field, it would seem as though anyone might find what he sought in the way of a living-place, from the hall-bedroom for the poor clerk, at \$1.50 a week, to the house which a millionaire would provide for his family.

One of the most interesting departments is that which concerns the matter of employment. The reader will probably be surprised to see how many advertisements there are under the head of "Help Wanted." A single firm calls for five hundred dressmakers, five hundred operators on lawn and cambric suits, and two hundred "tailoresses." Another desires five hundred operators on sewing-machines, and a third wants fifty "neat and intelligent cash-boys." As one's eye runs down one of these columns, not a few curious advertisements are struck. A dressmaker wants young ladies "to try on dresses," who must be "tall, slight, and nice-looking;" a cloak and suit house calls for a young lady as model, specifying that she must be "of fine figure and pleasing address." An illustration of the broadening field for women appears in an advertisement for "a lady stenographer to report some lectures." As for "Situations Wanted," there are columns of them, prosaic enough for the most part, under the subdivisions of "clerks," "cooks," "laundresses," "coachmen," and so on. A notable exception is the department of "Professional Situations Wanted—Females," where there is more than one announcement of which this is a type: "An intelligent, refined young lady through family reverses seeks employment, not menial; is a good musician; companion, reader, amanuensis, or private secretary; would travel."

The three columns of "Business Opportunities" furnish food for both gudgeons and wise men. It is safe to say that only the first of these classes will answer the following advertisement: "\$55—Party with this amount can clear \$2,000 in the next three months." Or its companion: "Capital wanted, that will realize 2,500 per cent. in a year." And the prudent investor will probably fight shy of the advertiser who seeks a "silent partner; immense results anticipated." A curious announcement is that of a man who wants a "partner with \$2,000 capital to support lady star and learn the art of acting." Even more curious, as well as grandiloquent, is the advertisement for a "moneyed partner in American and English copyright of new romantic scenic drama, far surpassing the most popular productions in that line, in its grand, natural, realistic and novel mechanical scenic effects." The plot and language of this wonderful production, "although highly sensational, are of strictly moral tone," and the advertiser takes pains to add that he has large working models of all the scenes and mechanism, "proving everything practicable." The announcements in these columns are by no means confined to New York City or its vicinity. A man in Atlanta, Ga., advertises for a physician with five thousand to ten thousand dollars' capital, as partner in a water-cure establishment. A daily and weekly newspaper, in an interior Texas city of six thousand population, is offered for sale because of the owner's ill health. But the most cosmopolitan air belongs to the advertisement of Ywan Luhman Sadowaja Dom Finljandskwo of Moscow, Russia, who wants an active, enterprising American, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, to go into partnership with a hardware manufacturing concern on the American plan in Russia.

There is always something attractive about the "Lost and Found" column. One wonders whether the lost cat, "valuable only as a children's pet," will ever find its way home again, and whether the poor sewing-girl, who lost her purse, containing \$12.07, in an elevated railroad car will recover her property, and, if so, whether the finder will insist upon the \$5 reward which she offers for it. The number of offers of a liberal reward, "and no questions asked," for the return of missing property, cannot fail to attract attention. Right in a row are three advertisements offering rewards of \$25, \$50 and \$50, "and no questions asked," for the recovery of three watches, the first two lost in street cars and the third stolen. A little below, is a similar offer of \$200 for a fourth watch, and there are others of the same sort in the case, not only of jewelry, but of missing pocket-books, stock-certificates, etc. The number of such announcements is not flattering to the detective skill of the New York police force.

Of curiosities in advertising, there is no end. Here, for instance, the reader is confronted by the statement: "Jews boast superior morality above Christians;" followed by the announcement: "Testing that claim, I solicit confidential information concerning Jewish scandals, crimes,

suicides," with the address of "Statistician." In another column is an advertisement worthy of *Colonel Mulberry Sellers* himself. It offers, for the trifling sum of \$10,000, "a paradise" on the shore of the Gulf in Florida, among the attractions being a residence amid broad oaks, 1,500 orange-trees, "2,000 to a tree," millions of limes, lemons, silk-worm trees, bananas, guavas and figs, "most delightful climate on earth," etc., etc. But space will not permit further quotations from this mass of literature, which, though it shares the dictionary's characteristic of being somewhat disconnected, will yet be found, like that work, worthy of careful study.

THE HORSE IN MOTION.

THE firm of Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, have just published one of the most interesting and valuable of volumes, as well as one of the handsomest, in the shape of a massive folio of about one hundred and twenty pages of letter-press, with nearly as many plates, illustrating the hitherto unsolved problem of the method of equine locomotion. The book is the direct outcome of the intelligence and liberality of ex-Governor Leland Stanford of California, a well-known "railroad king" and millionaire, and as keen a lover of horseflesh as Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Bonner. Mr. Stanford, however, is something more than a mere admirer and acquirer of fast horses; he is a man of observation and enterprise, and, having formed a theory that none of the existing treatises on animal mechanics had correctly analyzed and described the various paces of the horse, and that all the pictures of horses in motion were conventional and untrue, he enlisted the services of the photographer's camera and the electrician's battery to prove his theory sound. It was in 1877 that he obtained from a well-known California artist, Mr. E. J. Muybridge, a negative giving a faint picture of his famous horse, "Occident," as the animal trotted past the lens at a speed of nearly thirty miles an hour,—a picture of importance, as it confirmed Mr. Stanford's belief, but which was mercilessly ridiculed when it was published. Gradually, improvements in instantaneous photographing were made, till at last, at the Governor's stock-farm at Palo Alto, a battery of twenty-four cameras, twelve inches apart, was devised, communication with which was governed by a series of electric wires, over which one wheel of the trotter's wagon was driven, or by silken threads, stretched breast-high, to be broken by contact with a racer's chest. Before this battery the horses were sent at full speed, and twenty-four photographs were taken while the animal was travelling over a space of twenty-four feet. When it is remembered that a running horse at its top speed covers from fifty to sixty feet of ground in a second, and that the limbs of the animal, to carry it over this space, work with more than double the speed, the nicety of the operation may be imagined. We have in the volume before us photographs taken from an exposure of about one six-thousandth part of a second, and so rapidly does the pencil of light perform its delicate task that it registers the motion of a race-horse's hoof while it is flying through a space no bigger than that occupied by the word "the." It is these photographs which have been reproduced in this handsome volume, the letter-press of which was prepared by Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, at the request of ex-Governor Stanford, and no one who looks at them for a moment can doubt the completeness of the demonstration that our conventional horses of the artist's drawing, even where the artist is a Meissonier or a Herring, are as sheer fictions as the unicorn or the phoenix.

Modern text-books have described the gallop as "a mode of progression by lifting alternately the forefeet and the hindfeet together in successive leaps or bounds." The fabled definition of the crab by the French Academy could not be more remote from the truth. None of the thousands of photographs taken at Palo Alto indicate the existence of such a gait. The force with which, at the beginning of its stride, the running horse throws all its feet into the air, is not applied by its hindlegs, despite the popular belief on this point; if it were, the animal would be pitched headlong to the ground. Again, if the horse alighted on one or both of its forefeet, the shock would probably injure the leg and the momentum it had acquired would be seriously impaired. In point of fact, the first upward impulse is given by one of the forelegs, and the first check to the descent is given by the hindleg diagonal to the foreleg last leaving the ground. Constant support and continual propulsion are given by each leg in its turn, in regular order, the base of support being the narrow basis of one foot. As this must be rapidly adjusted to the changes of the position of the centre of gravity, the run cannot be executed at a slow pace, but the animal must keep in motion, like a school-boy mounted on stilts. If the horse would modify its pace, it must drop into the canter or the trot, in which it uses two diagonal feet as bases of support. The theory of the trot is that of the walk adapted to a higher rate of speed, the trot differing in that there is always a space of time, of longer or shorter duration, when all of the feet are off the ground together.

The invention by Mr. Muybridge of the zoögyroscope has lent additional interest to these pictures of horses and other animals. By painting the several phases of the stride on a disc, and revolving it rapidly, with the aid of a magic lantern, the pictures are synthetized, and the animal,

large as life, trots, canters or gallops across the curtain, all the positions, strange and ungraceful as they may appear, blending into the familiar pace. The Palo Alto pictures have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that all the pictures of trotters or racers, and all the conventional types of the horse in motion, are eminently untrue to nature. The fact remains to be seen in how far art will accept truth. Probably, any great animal-painter would confess, if closely questioned, that he has conformed to the demand for conventionality, even when he knew the truth to be entirely different. Meissonier had the courage once to draw an unconventional horse, for which he was duly censured and ridiculed; but these photographs have proved the faithfulness of his hand and eye. It is true that all of the existing pictures must be condemned as untruthful, and it is also true that many of the positions assumed by the horse when travelling at the top of his speed will shock and greatly amuse the critics and the public. Still, there are many positions which might be chosen by painter or sculptor with the result of combining accuracy with gracefulness. We are as yet unable to pass with certainty upon the contentions already raised as to whether or not Mr. Muybridge's discoveries were really known to the ancient Greek, Roman and Assyrian artists. There have been some coincidences pointed out; but our own impression is against any serious acceptance of the extended theory. If the early Greek sculptors, for instance, knew the horse as it was and is, how came their successors, animated by the passion of discovery and truth, to make the *x, y, z*, of their predecessors their own *a, b, c?* Our own idea is that the conventional horse was of comparative earliness and always in favor with the Hellenic artists.

On one point, however, we cannot forbear commenting favorably,—the public spirit, generosity and modesty with which Governor Stanford has carried on his experiments and investigations, the methods and lessons of which are here presented to the artist, the horseman, or the student of natural history. "Richesse oblige" is a motto which might be commended to many of his fellow-millionaires. While gratifying his taste for recreation, Mr. Stanford has made a notable contribution to the store of human knowledge. It is to be hoped that many of our rich men may follow his example, and turn specialists or encourage specialists in practical work. Endowments of college chairs or memorial churches are well enough; but, when we have a country so new, with possibilities so vast, and such a high average of inventive talent, why should not some of our millionaires select another field for their bounty?

DEATH OF THE BAY-TREE.

HOW lovely it is in its lissome grace,
The soft leaves guarding its brow and face,
Its proud head lifted towards the sky,
While the lilies droop and the roses die!

The Frost King rode on his wind so fleet,
(The King was sandalled in snow and sleet!)
He touched the bay with a wand of death,
He blasted its leaves with his icy breath!

In the garden of fame the bay is queen,
And the sunlight lurks in its leaves of green,
But sad is the lesson which time hath taught
To the poet's heart, of the death of thought:

The leaves of the bay may shine above
The discord of life and the loss of love;
But oblivion comes like the snow and sleet,
And the dust of the ages clothes its feet.

WILLIAM H. HAYNE.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, 1882.

LITERATURE.

BRET HARTE'S COMPLETE WORKS.

M. R. BRET HARTE is unquestionably one of the most original and powerful of American writers. It is also true, that, considering his originality and power, his field is a singularly contracted one. It is not alone that his successes are won in the delineation of a certain restricted group of characters and their limited surroundings; very distinguished and entirely legitimate literary triumphs have been achieved by specialists of this order, and we have another American of the finest genius,—the author to whom Mr. Harte may be most aptly compared,—Mr. George W. Cable, who finds in an entirely local element of Southern society as thorough an opportunity as Mr. Harte obtains in his "gold-seeker" and Spanish-American types. The curious feature in Mr. Harte's case is not only or not so much this restriction of scene, as his inability to profitably adapt himself, as a literary artist, to any but the smallest canvas. There is a seeming contradiction in the statement, but it is a fact, that, while Mr. Harte lays on his colors in the boldest and most vigorous manner, he is, for all that, a miniature-painter. "The Luck of Roaring Camp," with its three or four pages

of the size of a page of this journal, may be worth boat-loads of full-fledged novels; we are not approaching the subject from any such view as that, are not attempting to settle which form of composition, on general grounds, is preferable, but only remarking upon Mr. Harte's well-defined manner of working, when at his best. Another writer, of another bent of mind, having such an idea as that of "The Luck," might have done a great deal more with it,—in amount. The story of *Cherokee Sal* might have been fully told, the rivalry between "Roaring Camp" and "Red Dog" might have been worked up, the life of the tender child among the rough miners might have been described with any amount of detail; but it is a serious question, if, when all this was done, we would have had the vividness of effect of Mr. Harte's few pages, where far more is suggested than is told outright, and where the mere touch of baby fingers on uncouth *Kentuck's* forefinger works that grotesque miracle which can never be read or thought of without tears. Rather, there is no question, no doubt at all; "The Luck of Roaring Camp," as it stands, is "an entire and perfect chrysolite;" written as that man of another bent, howsoever talented and sympathetic, might have written it, it is not possible it should have so moved the world. We are entire believers in Mr. Harte's form in his best work; it is a part of his inspiration; it cannot be separated from it; but it is not the less a curious literary circumstance, because there is often so much crowded into one of these short sketches or stories,—matter which another would have amplified, but which this finder, this originator, cannot, in his best work, amplify.

He cannot do it; but he is either blind to the inability which his readers very well know or else is indifferent to his reputation. We incline to think it a kind of cynicism in Mr. Harte to hold by his failures as he does. He cannot but see the inferiority of his longer compositions to the tales and poems. They are not only inferior to these master-pieces; they are, to all intents, worthless. More than that, even; it is but a portion of the shorter pieces—not speaking now of the "Tales,"—that are worth preserving. The whole business is very curious; Mr. Harte's fame depends upon really less, in amount, than does that of almost any other writer of distinction. Perhaps Gray, who made his reputation by a single poem, is the nearest example. And now we are brought face to face with the "Complete Works of Bret Harte" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), and the critic must honestly feel laid upon him what *Desdemona* calls "a divided duty." It is, in one sense, a satisfaction to have a collective edition of a writer who deserves every consideration; it will be a convenience, no less, for those who have occasion to consult Mr. Harte's writings, to have even the minor papers in accessible shape; and the publishers have done their part thoroughly in preparing some of the handsomest volumes that have for a long time come from the press in any quarter. As completed, this set of Mr. Harte's writings will consist of five volumes; two of them have been issued, one containing the poems and the drama of "Two Men of Sandy Bar," the other the "Tales of the Argonauts," "The Luck of Roaring Camp" collection, early papers, and Spanish legends; one of the forthcoming volumes will contain the novel, "Gabriel Conroy;" the other two will comprise the "condensed novels," "Eastern sketches," and stories written for magazines, etc., during the last five years or more, and now first to be issued in book-form.

It is not too much to say that two of these volumes would contain all the matter here summarized that is worth collecting in such permanent shape. Many will even incline to the severer judgment that one of these handsome, portly books would do that work better yet; and the people whose views are most stringent are those who appreciate Mr. Harte the best and value him most highly. To our mind, he does himself herein grave injustice. It is much as if a journalist who had made an "outside" hit should insist, upon the success of that venture, on reprinting in books all the editorials he had ever been guilty of, and even his work as a reporter, before he aspired to the dignity of "leaded matter." Indeed, a great part of these collections of Mr. Harte is probably old newspaper work, better, doubtless, than a great deal of current work of the kind, but no better than much that we constantly meet, and in no case to be classified as literature. On other but no less sure ground, the pointless, ineffective novel and the strange apology for a play should be eliminated. The "condensed novels" should follow, though, perhaps, here the severer and the more lenient critics may take issue; but the "condensed novels" are surely no more than a clever "skit," not a thing on which to found a lasting repute. Finally, a full half of the poems are nothing more than a dead weight upon the other and deserving half. Should every early, immature thing a man has written, or, again, everything outside the line of his admitted power, the line alone on which he is admitted master, be religiously preserved, simply because he has written it, regardless of the value of the work or the consequences of its preservation? It comes to that.

We are second to none in admiration of, in enthusiasm over, the genius of Bret Harte, as shown in what may be fairly called his inspirational work. It is the intensity of this admiration, this jealousy of his fame, which inclines us to indignation in noting how apparently careless he is of it. The unique and matchless humor of the dialect poems, and of some of the Spanish idylls, like "In a Garden," and the

power and vividness of the California tales, are undying in their effect on every reader of sensibility. We have spoken of the emotional strength of "The Luck of Roaring Camp;" possibly, if a choice must be made, that is the finest of the tales. But there are others scarcely less perfect; "Tennessee's Partner," to name but one, must long remain one of the mightiest expressions of feeling in our language. The best of the poems are quite as wonderful pieces of art, having equal power upon the emotions and worthy in all respects to rank with the "Tales." We have here an absolutely new thing, and a novelty in that kind forever retains its freshness. "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Miggles," "M'liss," "The Iliad of Sandy Bar," "The Idyl of Red Gulch," "Thompson of Angels," "Pachita," "Jim," and many others of these inimitable tales and poems, are destined to as long a life as the work of the best of the humorists. Of that there can be no doubt; they go to the core of things; they have already taken their place. Mr. Harte may be expected to see other editions of his works put forth, and he may grow to see the difference between works complete in their inclusion of every scrap of the author's heedless writing, and complete in the sense of embalming that which alone is worth preserving.

STILLÉ'S "STUDIES IN MEDIAEVAL HISTORY."—Bacon said that every lawyer owed a debt to his profession which could only be discharged by a book embodying his study and investigation. Much more true is this of teachers, and many of the best books in science and literature are the results of years of thoughtful teaching; for in them the student embodies, not only his own researches, but the instruction best suited to the general reader, and the public is, after all, only a reproduction, on an enlarged scale, of the successive classes, in which all degrees of intelligence and all types of mind are fairly represented. Dr. Stillé has profited by his experience as professor of history in the University of Pennsylvania, and now publishes a volume of studies in mediæval history, ("Studies in Mediæval History.") By Charles J. Stillé, LL. D., late Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.,) based upon a course of lectures on that subject, one of a series and part of a scheme of systematic instruction in history. With the purpose steadily kept in view of enforcing the main truths that prove the unbroken continuity of history, he aims also at showing how far the Middle Ages are the source of much that is most valuable in our modern life and civilization. As history is necessarily the result of reading many books, Dr. Stillé wisely gives a list of the principal authorities consulted in the preparation of his work, and does not cumber his pages with references,—the less necessary, as his aim is to teach by general lessons drawn from sources open to all who wish to pursue their studies into special subjects, rather than by details, such as belong to exhaustive works on particular epochs. He limits his present work to the period of the Middle Ages; but it will, no doubt, be the first of a succession of volumes in which the substance of his later studies will take shape and form. Be that as it may, it is a volume that deserves the heartiest acknowledgment, alike for its intrinsic value and for the example it furnishes of the right method of teaching history, not by mere dull chronicles or dry registers of names and dates, but by such generalization as best serves to show the causes, the controlling influences and the outcome of the events of a given period. After a sketch of the general characteristics of the Middle Ages, showing that Rome still influences many of the Governments of to-day, there are chapters devoted to the successive conquests of the barbarians, the Franks and the Mohammedans, with explanations of the key-note that gives to their leaders—Clovis, Charlemagne and Mohammed,—their respective places in the world's history. Without being in any sense a hero-worshipper, Dr. Stillé properly appreciates the share of each leader in guiding and directing the popular feeling of his time, and points out the influence for good and bad that marks the work done by each in his own generation, as well as the causes of the success or failure of the system established by each in his turn.

France, Germany, Italy, England and the Papacy are each made the subject of a special study, and the leading incidents and individuals in their development are emphasized with great care, showing that French history leads up to centralization and despotism, and German history to feudal separatism and weakness, and English history to liberty founded on law. American history is the extension and predominance of English law and English ideas over a great variety of races, fused, not only into one nation, but also into one civilization, voluntarily subjecting itself to law as the sovereign and accepting federal government as its best substitute for imperialism. Special subjects are treated with great fulness, such as scholastic philosophy and the universities, the laboring classes in the Middle Ages, and commerce, with its influence on Roman, Italian and German life and progress. There are striking and picturesque contrasts in the sketches of the Italian cities, with their great prosperity and the splendid evidences still extant of their past triumphs, and of the Hanseatic League, by which the principal cities of Germany and Holland, at one time seventy in number, formed a commercial union, one of the first, and best, and most instructive, instances of representative government, long

maintained and completely successful in the objects it had in view. The overweening local pride of the great Italian cities, republics only in name, has not a little in common with the spirit of some of the great American towns, and the lesson of the downfall of Venice, and Florence, and Genoa, ought not to be without use near home. The study of education as an historical science is admirably treated, with the earnest tribute to Charlemagne as the real author of the most fruitful idea of modern times,—that of universal and gratuitous education.

Dr. Stillé has wisely pointed out, first to his hearers, and now to his readers, in a way to make earnest students of all, the deep significance, in all historical research, of the causes really at the bottom of great historical developments. He points out the causes of the overthrow of the Church, the turning-point from the Middle Ages to modern history, and shows that it was due to a growing sense of patriotism, of national feeling, of loyalty to the State. He shows how commerce, and industrial development, and invention, and maritime discoveries, completely changed the position of those who had wielded absolute power in Church and State, transferring the control from the hands of the few to those of the many, and thus began the self-government of which our own republic is the complete type. The spirit in which Dr. Stillé speaks and writes is one that commends itself to all who desire to be taught, not only the mere historical succession of facts, but the great ideas that are the foundation of all history, old or new.

THE MARRIAGES OF THE BONAPARTES.—The fall of Sedan was not only fatal to Napoleon III. and the Second Empire, but it opened the way to a flood of publications exposing the secrets of the court of the First Empire and the private life of Napoleon I. Many of these books are more scandalous than true; most of them are more gossiping than edifying; all of them are more prejudiced than partial to the fallen family of Bonaparte. The work before us ("The Marriages of the Bonapartes.") By the Hon. D. A. Bingham. New York: Harper & Brothers,) is one of the most recent and most gossiping of the Napoleonic literature. The subject takes us more to the court than to the camp of Napoleon. We are introduced to the brilliant but intriguing life of the palace, rather than to Marengo, Austerlitz, and other fields of Napoleon's glory.

Napoleon's first marriage opened to him a glorious career in Italy and introduced him to the Faubourg St. Germain; his second marriage placed him in the family of the crowned heads of Europe. After becoming emperor, it was a matter of pride to Napoleon to mingle the blood of the imperial dynasty with the royal houses of Europe. His adopted son, Eugène de Beauharnais, who had been in love with Madame Duchâtel, was married to the Princess Augusta of Bavaria. His brother Jerome, after shamefully deserting and divorcing his lawful wife, Elizabeth Patterson, was married to the Princess Catherine of Wurtemberg, who was nearly related to the Emperor of Russia, the King of England and the King of Prussia. Josephine's niece, Stephanie de Beauharnais, married the brother-in-law of the Czar. Napoleon, himself, by his second marriage, entered the House of Hapsburg and became connected with the Bourbons.

Louis Bonaparte was in love with Emilie de Beauharnais. Hortense was in love with Duroc. Napoleon, influenced by Josephine, who hoped to promote her own interest by the match, decided that Louis should marry Hortense. The ceremony took place on the 2d of January, 1802, and is described as a most melancholy affair; Hortense cried bitterly, and Louis looked the picture of despair. The latter said, long afterwards: "Before the ceremony, during the benediction, and from that time forth without ceasing, they both felt to an equal degree, and constantly, that they were not suited to each other; and yet they allowed themselves to be dragged into a marriage which their relations, and especially the mother of Hortense, considered essential to their policy." This union—if union it can be called,—was the most unhappy of the marriages of the Bonapartes. Louis and Hortense were miserable from the beginning of their wedded life—they had no honeymoon,—and, after years of splendid wretchedness, they separated forever in 1807. Josephine's object in making this match was entirely frustrated. Instead of securing a friend in Louis, he became one of her bitterest enemies. Emilie de Beauharnais, the first and only love of Louis Bonaparte, was married to the Count de Lavalette,—a union which was very different from that of Louis and Hortense. Emilie was a charming woman and devoted wife. After the final overthrow of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbons, Count de Lavalette was condemned to death. On the eve of his execution, his wife was allowed to visit him in prison. During the few moments they were left together, the Count donned the female attire provided by his wife, and, when the guard returned to conduct her from the cell, the Count, deeply veiled, and holding a handkerchief to his eyes, passed out of the prison, leaving his faithful wife in his place. The Count escaped to Belgium; but the strain upon the mind of his wife was so great that her reason gave way.

The chapter devoted to Jerome Bonaparte and Miss Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore adds nothing to the information contained in the "Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte," published, shortly after the death of that remarkable woman, in 1879. The material of that work

was used with great freedom, but without credit, in the present volume. Napoleon I. sacrificed the wife of his youth and of his love to establish an imperial dynasty of his own descent. His son died, an exile from France, after a short and obscure life; while the grandson of the divorced Josephine became Napoleon III. The son of Jerome's second marriage returned in disgrace, and branded with cowardice, from the Crimea; while the grandson of the divorced Elizabeth Patterson returned loaded with honors and medals. Such are the revenges of history. The last imperial marriage of the Bonapartes was that of Napoleon III. to Eugénie de Montijo, Countess de Teba. By this marriage, Napoleon III. reversed the ambitious matrimonial policy of Napoleon I., who had divorced Josephine to marry "a daughter of the Cæsars." But the last emperor, unlike the first, never regretted the choice he had made. Whatever popularity the Second Empire enjoyed was due to the grace and loveliness of the Empress, and not to the dark, crooked and intriguing policy of the Emperor.

In reviewing the lives of Napoleon and his brothers, it is very evident, that, without his genius, their careers would have been very different from what they were. Joseph was in the first place destined for the Church, and might have made a worthy French *abbé*, Lucien a clever French advocate, Louis a third-rate author, and Jerome, the most worthless of the family, an idle spendthrift.

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.—Mr. David Watson Rannie has compressed into a small volume a "Historical Outline of the English Constitution, for Beginners," (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons,) and he has made, on the whole, a very serviceable book, not merely for beginners, but for many general readers who have not the time or inclination to read at length the rather labored and tedious larger works. What he gives is really all that is essential in the subject, and his arrangement is orderly, his statement clear, and his details agreeably set forth. Saying this much, there are, nevertheless, some points of criticism to be noted. In the first place, as Mr. Rannie is an Englishman and a British subject, this fact should have been stated in a preface, or publisher's note, or in notes by an editor, throughout the volume. This would relieve those expressions of opinion and preference which strike an American reader oddly and which are not suited for "beginners" in history among our American boys and girls. Thus, Mr. Rannie thinks that a Constitution, formed, like that of Great Britain, "by circumstances," is the strong one, and more likely to endure than any other, which—new to us, whose Constitution was not brought together piecemeal, a little here and a little there, but was formulated, consistently and completely, in a single act, so far as its essential features are concerned—is a doctrine open to dispute. "We greatly reverence the Queen," says Mr. Rannie, naively, "not because she does much work in the State, but because she is a very grand personage, and it makes us feel grand to be able to have her and keep her on the throne"! This may be quite true in New Brunswick; but such a feeling of grandness, on account of the Queen's grandeur, probably does not exist to any extent in the United States. The Celts,—Irish, Welsh, and Highland Scotch,—Mr. Rannie says, in several places, had little or no talent for governing either themselves or others (which is a matter of dispute); but he, nevertheless, describes Ireland (page 69,) as having had in the Brehon laws an organization quite systematic and orderly. There are other points like these which might be noticed, as where he speaks of "most of us" as being descended from the Angles and Saxons, which may be true in some places, but is subject to very great qualification in this country; but we do not want it to be understood that there are serious blemishes. As we have already said, the plan of the book is good and it has a real value to many readers of history.

PEARD'S "CASTLE AND TOWN."—A capital German story is that by Frances Mary Pearn, the author of "The Rose-Garden" and other popular stories, which has just been issued, with the title, "Castle and Town." There is a very interesting situation worked out of the conventional differences of the *Von Fellenbachs* of the castle and the *Meyers* of the town; and the end of all, after a variety of incidents and some adventures, is the happy union of the hero and heroine. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE BIBLE: WHENCE AND WHAT? By Richard B. Westbrook, D. D., LL. B. Pp. 232. \$1.25. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

CASTLE AND TOWN. By Frances Mary Pearn. Pp. 311. \$1.25. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

SCIENCE AND CULTURE, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Thomas Henry Huxley, LL. D., F. R. S. Pp. 357. \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE BRAIN AND ITS FUNCTIONS. By J. Luys. ("The International Scientific Series.") Pp. 327. \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

PHYSICAL EDUCATION; OR, THE HEALTH LAWS OF NATURE. By Felix L. Oswald, M. D. Pp. 257. \$1.00. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE publication of the authorized edition of the works of President Garfield has been entrusted to Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. It will be carefully prepared and edited by President B. A. Hinsdale of Hiram College, Ohio, the life-long friend of General Garfield, who was thoroughly familiar with the late President's habits and method of thought. The work will be in two octavo volumes, from new and clear type, printed in the best style of the University Press of Cambridge and handsomely and substantially bound. It will contain new portraits of President Garfield. The work is expected to be ready for publication in November next.

Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble's "Records of Later Days," and her "Notes upon Some of Shakespeare's Plays," are about to appear in England.

The literary executors of Berthold Auerbach are Herr Spielhagen, Dr. Bettelheim of the *Wiener Presse*, and the second son of the deceased novelist.

A collected edition of the lyrical poems of Steingrund Thorsteinson, the Icelandic poet, has just appeared, (Reykjavik: K. O. Jorgenson,) under the title of "Ljóðmoeli."

Longfellow's last poem will be published in the May *Atlantic*. The "revise" was received from him only a few days before his death, and will be cherished as one of the choicest of the many literary treasures belonging to the magazine.

An excellent little volume for collectors of botanical specimens is a "Hand-Book of Field Botany," just made up by Walter P. Manton, and published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. It gives concise but sufficient instructions on all points as to the gathering and pressing of plants and the formation of the herbarium.

"In Maremma," the latest novel of "Ouida," has been issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It is an Italian story, of much dramatic force, and with a tragic but not violent conclusion. The figure of *Musa*, the Italian peasant-girl, is drawn with all the author's peculiar power.

Mr. W. J. Rolfe has added "Love's Labour's Lost" to his series of edited Shakespearean works. To those familiar with the merits of his preceding volumes, nothing need be said in praise of this. The method of the whole series is admirable, and their introductory matter, including the history of the play, a description of the sources of the plot, and critical comments, with the notes and index at the conclusion, makes them a most serviceable edition. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

A prominent manufacturing firm in Massachusetts has recently subscribed for more than three hundred copies of *St. Nicholas*, to be sent to the children of its employees. They were paid for from a fund which had been set aside for educational purposes.

Another of Elihu Vedder's cover-designs for special numbers will be used for the May issue of *The Century*.

According to the Vienna papers, the criminal court of Lemberg has decided that M. Zola's novel, "Nana," which has been translated into Polish, violates an article of the criminal law. All the copies of the translation in Lemberg have accordingly been seized by the police.

John Morley is engaged upon a great work which is to fill ten or twelve substantial volumes and form a revised version of what was published many years ago as "English Writers." Mr. Morley expects to finish this work in ten years.

The London *Athenæum* states that the next meeting of the International Literary Congress will be held at Rome, in the month of May.

Mr. Howells will shortly have the satisfaction of seeing a uniform edition of his writings from an Edinburgh press. Messrs. Constable are bringing out an edition in a small sixteen-mo. size. "A Foregone Conclusion" fills the first volume.

The City of London Publishing Company will publish a new shilling monthly, entitled the "St. Peter's Magazine," on May 1st. It will be contributed to by many of the leading magazine writers and edited by Mrs. Marion Drake.

William Black is writing a new novel, which will be published in *Harper's Magazine*. The opening chapters deal with the early struggles of a journalist.

Baron Tauchnitz has issued a new edition of his two thousandth volume, Mr. Morley's work on English literature, and among its corrections is one of the curious blunder which deprived Francis Mahoney of credit as the author of the "Reliques of Father Prout."

Trübner & Co., London, have issued a new edition (the first appeared about ten years ago,) of their curious "Catalogue of the Principal Languages and Dialects of the World." Its plan is limited to those grammars and dictionaries which could be obtained without difficulty; but the present volume more than doubles the number of works enumerated. It records altogether the large number of three thousand titles. At a rough calculation, the known languages and dialects of the world amount to about six hundred and fifty, all told.

A series of essays by Matthew Arnold, contributed to periodicals years ago, has just been published in a collected form in England, with the title, "Irish Essays, and Others." There are three concerning Ireland, of which he says "he is curious to know how they will look, ten years hence."

The author of "John Inglesant," Mr. John Shorthouse, is reputed to be a veritable person, "a manufacturer of chemical manures" at Birmingham. When the book first came out, two years ago, it failed; but since then a remarkable interest in it has been awakened.

Lee & Shepard announce that a second edition of the volume of travel, "European Breezes," by Mrs. Pitman, ("Margery Deane,") is now ready, the first having all been sold. The book has been received with remarkable public favor.

James R. Osgood & Co. announce for early publication a biographical sketch of Mr. Longfellow, by Francis H. Underwood. It is to be illustrated by engravings of the poet's various homes.

Among the literary remains of Berthold Auerbach, the beginning of an autobiography has been found, containing a series of portraits of the writers of the post-classical period in Germany; also, a Socialistic novel, called "Der Meister und Seine Gesellen," which will remain unpublished by Auerbach's desire.

Though *The Critic* of April 8th contains the second and concluding part of Mr. Nadal's essay on Byron, its special feature is its tribute to the memory of Longfellow, to which Walt Whitman and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe are among the contributors.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is supplied with 1,817 newspapers, of which London publishes 375 and the English provinces 1,012. Scotland has one hundred and eighty-three, Ireland one hundred and fifty-three, Wales seventy-one, and the isles twenty. There are one hundred and twenty-four daily papers in England, twenty-two in Scotland, sixteen in Ireland, five in Wales, and two in the British isles.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. will publish in a short time a volume on "The Irish in America, and Their Influence on Irish Politics," which is the work of Mr. Philip H. Baggenal, of the Irish bar.

It is stated in London literary circles that another volume of verse by Mr. Swinburne will be published late in the spring. The new work will contain an important epic on the subject of Sir Tristram and a body of miscellaneous poems, including a series of sonnets on the English dramatists of the Elizabethan period. A further poem on Carlyle's reminiscences will also appear. The volume is talked of with much interest.

"The Wealth of English Universities and American Colleges" is an article by Mr. C. F. Thwing, in the *International Review* for April, which shows that in the matter of productive income our colleges are often ahead of the English institutions.

Mr. Froude's "Life of Carlyle" will appear at once from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The same firm will bring out immediately the Hon. John Bigelow's short study of a long misjudged priest,—Molinos the Quietist. It is an extraordinary coincidence that the author of "John Inglesant" and Mr. Bigelow, who are wholly unknown to each other, should have simultaneously recalled the memory of Molinos.

ART NOTES.

AN exhibition of the complete works of Meissonier, which was to have taken place at M. Petit's gallery in the Rue de Sèze, Paris, during the month of May, has fallen through to a certain extent. Some of Meissonier's finest pictures are in the possession of American collectors. Doubtless, these gentlemen would have been happy to lend their treasures for the greater glory of the master, only, when the pictures returned to America, duty would have to be paid upon them a second time, at the rate of ten per cent. on the value. Doubtless, if the affair had been managed rightly, a special bill might have been passed to meet this exceptional case. However, it has been found impossible to arrange the matter, and so the only contributors to the Meissonier exhibition would have been the French, Belgian and English collectors. Meanwhile, two famous painters—one an Italian, the other a Belgian, I. de Nittis and Alfred Stevens,—conceived the idea of organizing a first-class international picture-exhibition, composed simply of a choice selection of the works of an eminent artist of each nation. A committee has been formed and the exhibition has been arranged to open on May 1st, on the same day as the annual *salon*. The artists who will exhibit are: England, J. E. Millais; Belgium, Alfred Stevens; Germany, Adolf Menzel; Italy, I. de Nittis; Spain, Madrazzo; Holland, Josef Israels; Austro-Hungary, Munkaczy. Then, in order that the exhibition might not have a purely foreign character, four French artists were invited to contribute. The four are Meissonier, Jules Dupré, Baudry and Gustave Moreau. The Meissonier exhibition will thus be fused with an exhibition of unique interest, in which the greatest names of European art will be represented, and that, too, in material conditions such as have never before been possible in Paris. As a picture-gallery, nothing could be imagined more admirable than the new gallery of the Rue de Sèze.

The Viennese painter, Makart, will send a large portrait of Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt as *Frou-Frou*, in the amber-colored dress she wears in the second act of that piece, to the next international exhibition.

Mlle. Louise Abbéma will, *Galigrani* says, send to the Paris *salon* this year four female figures, representing the seasons. They are all portraits of celebrated actresses; Mlle. Barretta posed for spring, Mme. Samary for summer, Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt for autumn, and Mlle. Reichemberg for winter.

The valuable collection of art-treasures accumulated by the late Baron Lionel de Rothschild of London will not be dispersed upon the death of his widow, according to the terms of the will. An arrangement has been made by which the three sons of the deceased, Nathaniel, Alfred and Leopold, will divide the *bric-a-brac*. Sir Nathaniel will retain the two celebrated Murillos, and they will probably not be removed from their present position, as he contemplates taking his father's former residence in London.

The London *Athenaeum* says that in the course of the summer Mr. John Collier will paint a portrait of Mr. Alma Tadema, which will be engraved for Mr. Lefèvre and published.

An interesting sale was announced to take place in Paris on April 6th, at the Hôtel Drouot, when eighteen paintings, including examples by Murillo, Vandyck, Rubens, Mieris, Potter, Correggio, Michael Angelo, Raffaele, etc., were to be offered. There was also a bust of Victor Amadeus by Canova and an ancient statue of Meleager.

The Portfolio for March, edited by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, contains three etchings of decided merit. These are, first, "A Lady in Medieval Costume," by Ludwig Otto, from a painting by H. Von Angell; second, a view of Byland Abbey, one of "the ruined abbeys of Yorkshire," by Brunet-Debaines; and, third, an interior view of Westminster Abbey, showing the south aisle of Henry VII's chapel, by H. Toussaint. The portrait is very finely done; in the opinion of Mr. Hamerton, "both drawing and biting seem to have been done quite without effort; and yet they go as far in the imitation of painting as any reasonable critic would feel to be either necessary or desirable." The landscape showing Byland's ruins is extremely effective. In the Westminster interior, the tomb of Mary, Queen of Scots, is shown, with other monuments. The accompanying article sharply criticises the manner in which the abbey has been crowded with varying styles of sculpture and construction. It says that "it must be admitted that the big Renaissance tombs do no good to the architecture, and that the fewer of such structures there are in a Gothic building the better it will be for the building. Another great objection to the erection of huge monuments in narrow aisles, closed like those of Henry the Seventh's chapel, is that they cannot themselves be properly seen; for either the spectator gets only an end view, or else he is too near for a front view giving the proportions of the edifice. The Duke of Wellington's monument at St. Paul's is much less out of place (being in Renaissance church,) than the great Renaissance monuments at Westminster; yet even the Wellington monument conveys an uncomfortable impression of want of space. You can see it, no doubt, but only as you see a carriage in a coach-house, with the inevitable feeling that you would like to have it taken out of doors, so that you might see it the better."

Besides the etchings, the number contains numerous other illustrations and much interesting matter concerning art. (New York: J. W. Bouton.)

Of the notable exhibition of Belgian art, chiefly paintings, which opened at the Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia on Monday last, we had expected to print a competent review in this issue of THE AMERICAN, but are unexpectedly deprived, by the illness of the writer, of that pleasure for this week.

The new sculpture-room in the British Museum is nearly completed and ready for decoration. This large room occupies the space formerly open that is enclosed by the Elgin room and print-room on one side, and on the other side by the great Egyptian *salon* and the long, narrow gallery parallel to it, which was originally intended for the exhibition of prints and drawings, but was filled with Assyrian bas-reliefs.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE greatest additions to our zoological knowledge of late years have come from the depths of the ocean. In these researches, the foremost place must be accorded to this country and to England; but, during these last two years, the French, not willing that their country should, in this direction, lack the honors she has won in other fields of science, have put the "Travailleur" to the work. In July, 1880, this vessel dredged, with successful results, in the Bay of Biscay, and in the same month of 1881 commenced work in the Mediterranean. Previous to these researches, it was usually believed that the fauna of this inland sea was in many respects peculiar, so that it might be said to constitute a separate zoological province; but it is now completely proven that the organisms are either specifically identical with those of the Atlantic or exhibit only such slight differences that even non-evolutionists can credit their descent from oceanic forms. Not only were many forms supposed to be peculiar to the ocean found in the Mediterranean, but organisms supposed to be confined to the latter were met with in the Atlantic, whither, after dredging in the neighborhood of Corsica and Sardinia, and across to Oran, the "Travailleur" proceeded, finishing up her trip off the coasts of Portugal and in the Bay of Biscay. *Brisinga*, that beautiful star-fish which the Scandinavian naturalists style "the jewel of the goddess Freya," is among the forms found by the "Travailleur" in the Mediterranean, and many species entirely new to science were also discovered. Yet the feature that most of all struck the attention of the staff of naturalists was the poverty of the depths of the Mediterranean as compared with those of the open ocean, and also as compared with its own coasts. The bottom throughout, to the depth of more than eight thousand feet, is composed of a uniform, homogeneous, sticky mud, without so much as a pebble in its composition. No gulf-stream, no currents, agitate and renew the deep waters of this inland sea; but eternal calm reigns below the surface-stratum, as is well evidenced by the fact that at all depths below two hundred metres the waters have a uniform temperature of 13° centigrade (about 55° Fahr.). In many places, the bottom was covered with the delicate shells of small pelagic mollusks (*Hyalea*, *Carinaria*, etc.). The idea that the fauna of the Mediterranean was distinct from that of the Atlantic, and might, therefore, have had its origin from some other source, arose from the fact that comparisons had been made between it and the animals of the North Sea and the British Channel, rather than with those of the coasts immediately outside of the Straits of Gibraltar.

Everybody, or nearly everybody, knows the king-crab, or *Limulus*, that curious crab, or rather crustacean, whose carapace covers the whole of the body and legs, and ends in a long spine posteriorly. This spine, or "telson," as naturalists call it, has been believed to be a weapon of defence; but observations made upon examples kept in an aquarium prove that it serves to aid the animal in righting itself, when, by any accident, turned over upon its back. When thus upset, it arches its body, supporting it upon the tip of the telson and the highest part of the front portion of its carapace. A little agitation of its numerous pairs of limbs causes it to sway to and fro till one edge touches the ground, when, by stretching out its legs, it regains its normal position. The king-crab has been the object of much attention on the part of zoologists, because in very many points of its structure it is unlike other existing crustaceans, while it approaches the extinct trilobites that swarmed in seas of paleozoic times.

The destructive powers of termites, or white ants, are well known. Recent researches prove that these creatures are infested by swarms of infusoria, which chiefly inhabit the small intestine, and thus rob the insect of its food before it passes into the blood. As long ago as 1856, infusoria and the larva stage of a rumatode worm were found in the French species of termite, and lately Dr. Leidy has discovered four animal and two vegetable parasites, besides the worm just mentioned, in *Termites flavipes*, the white ant common in New Jersey. As the termite has to procure food for this army of parasites as well as for itself, it is no wonder its voracity is enormous.

Descriptions of the anatomy of sea-eggs or sea-urchins, known to naturalists as *Echini*, mention the presence of a heart; but it appears from late researches that the so-called heart is, in its relations and structure, rather to be considered an excretory organ, and offers some analogy to a lymphatic ganglion. The sea-urchin has a circular blood-vessel surrounding the mouth, a circular nerve-trunk alongside of it, a very complex digestive system, and a wonderfully complete system of vessels, known as the "water system," connected with the suckers and with a pierced plate upon the back. This last system is believed to be respiratory in its function. From all this it is easy to perceive that sea-urchins are by no means among the lowest animals; in fact, the distance between them and corals and jelly-fishes, alongside of which they were placed by Cuvier, has been long ago proved to be enormous.

DRIFT.

Signor Giulio Minervini of Naples, a well-known archaeologist in that city, has started the publication of an illustrated newspaper, giving fine engravings of the terracotta collection in the Campano Museum.

The return of works licensed to be printed during the past two years by the Japanese Department of the Interior is of much interest, as showing the tendency of the minds of the educated people of the country. The figures show that considerable mental activity exists in the country. Last year, five hundred and forty-five works on political subjects were issued, against two hundred and eighty-one the previous year. Law was represented by two hundred and fifty-five works, against two hundred and seven in 1880; while in political economy the numbers were twenty-five and fifteen respectively. The issues in geography, science, mathematics, natural history, natural philosophy and astronomy declined in number; but in medicine, ethics, history, poetry, etc., there was a large increase. There were one hundred and forty-nine new newspapers started; but only thirty-five survived at the end of the year. Among the American books republished was Thompson's "Social Science and National Economy."

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, April 6.

PRICES, yesterday, in the stock-markets, both in Philadelphia and New York, were perceptibly weakened, and quotations at the close had declined generally, from those of the preceding day. The quotations given below are, as a rule, higher, however, than those of a week ago, and the tone of the market has, in the main, been firm, with occasional impulses of strength. There remains some doubt as to the inclination of foreign investors to buy largely of our securities, and yesterday it was noted that there were sales in our markets of securities for London account. The large shipment of gold on Tuesday, from New York, shows that our out-go is not great enough to keep the balance even without the exportation of specie.

The following were the closing quotations (sales) in the Philadelphia market yesterday: United Companies of New Jersey, 18 1/4; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western (buyer 30 days), 18 1/4; Pennsylvania Railroad, 62 1/2; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 53 1/2; Northern Central, 50 1/2; Lehigh Navigation (seller 60 days), 41 1/2; Philadelphia and Reading, 31 1/2; Northern Pacific, preferred, (seller 5 days), 78 1/2; Northern Pacific, common, 39 1/2; Lehigh Valley Railroad, 61; Huntingdon and Broad-Top, 13.

In New York, the following were the closing quotations of principal stocks: New York Central, 132; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 36 1/2; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, 113 1/2; Chicago and Northwestern, 128 1/2; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 139; Ohio and Mississippi, 37; Pacific Mail, 41; Western Union, 87 1/2; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 112 1/2; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 120; New Jersey Central, 82 1/2; Delaware and Hudson, 105 1/2; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 121 1/2; Michigan Central, 82 1/2; Union Pacific, 113 1/2; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 34; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 58; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 90 1/2; St. Paul and Omaha, 37 1/2; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 101 1/2; Louisville and Nashville, 79; Kansas and Texas, 33 1/2; Nashville and Chattanooga, 64; Denver and Rio Grande, 65 1/2; New York, Ontario and Western, 27; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 53; Mobile and Ohio, 27; Erie and Western, 32 1/2; Canada Southern, 51; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 12; Manhattan Elevated Railway, 51 1/2; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 87 1/2; Central Pacific, 90 1/2; Missouri Pacific, 96 1/2; Texas Pacific, 42 1/2; Colorado Coal, 50; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 41 1/2; Ohio Central, 17; Peoria, Decatur and Evans, 31 1/2; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 48 1/2; Rochester and Pittsburg, 31 1/2; Memphis and Charleston, 56; Richmond and Danville, 140.

The statement of the New York banks on April 1st showed a loss of \$1,617,150 in reserve; but they still held \$1,720,950 in excess of legal requirements. The principal items were as follows:

	March 25.	April 1.	Differences.
Loans, . . .	\$311,219,400	\$312,824,200	Inc. \$1,604,800
Specie, . . .	58,602,100	57,373,700	Dec. 1,228,400
Legal tenders, . . .	16,150,900	15,528,100	Dec. 622,800
Deposits, . . .	285,659,600	284,723,400	Dec. 936,200
Circulation, . . .	20,096,500	19,954,700	Dec. 141,800

The Philadelphia banks, in their statement of the same date, also showed a decrease of reserve. The principal items were:

	March 25.	April 1.	Differences.
Loans, . . .	\$73,492,943	\$73,923,148	Inc. \$430,205
Reserve, . . .	18,550,496	17,867,272	Dec. 683,224
Deposits, . . .	50,930,888	50,700,963	Dec. 229,925
Circulation, . . .	10,617,755	10,605,680	Dec. 12,075
Clearings, . . .	52,141,590	45,815,757	Dec. 6,325,833

The specie exports from New York last week amounted to \$310,450, of which \$24,800 were in gold for the West Indies and Central and South America, the remainder silver for Europe, \$213,000 being in American silver bars.

The closing prices of United States securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2, . . .	101	101 1/2
United States 5s, 1881, continued at 3 1/2, . . .	102 1/2	103
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, registered, . . .	115 3/8	115 1/2
United States 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon, . . .	115 3/8	115 1/2
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . .	118 1/8	119
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . .	118 1/8	119
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . .	132	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . .	133	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . .	134	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . .	136	

Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad Company, sailed for Europe on Tuesday. Before his departure, he issued an address to the shareholders in Reading, reviewing the history of the deferred bond and consolidated mortgage plans, and predicting that the net earnings will be over twelve million dollars in a year or two, by which time he expects to reduce the fixed charges to eight million dollars, as one hundred and fifty-one of the one hundred and sixty million dollars' blanket-mortgage can be used to retire prior obligations. With the four million dollars' profit he expects to pay about six per cent. on the stock and six per cent. on the par or twenty per cent. on the issue price of the deferred bonds. In conclusion, he says: "I strongly advise all recent purchasers of shares who had no opportunity of subscribing last year, to buy deferred income bonds, which are now selling at a slight advance upon the subscription price, to an amount equal to their share-holdings. Shareholders who do not hold deferred income bonds must be content for some years with six per cent. dividends upon their shares; while those who are holders of the deferred income bonds may confidently expect a much larger return upon their investments."

The debt of the city of Boston is stated to be (December 31st, 1881), gross, \$40,018,598.02, with means on hand for paying the same as it falls due, \$15,770,551.42, leaving the net amount \$24,248,046.60. The expenditure for the coming year (beginning May 1st,) has been substantially fixed by the City Councils at \$10,793,785, of which (there being an income of \$2,314,850,) \$8,478,935 must be raised by taxation. The valuation of property amounts to about seven millions of dollars and the rate of tax will be about \$14 on the thousand.

The revenues of the Government during March were large, showing a decided increase in customs duties and in miscellaneous sources over the same month of 1881. The comparison between the two months is thus shown:

	March, 1881.	March, 1882.
Customs, . . .	\$18,549,755	\$21,034,413
Internal revenue, . . .	10,111,514	10,001,916
Miscellaneous, . . .	1,113,572	2,993,227
Totals, . . .	\$29,774,841	\$34,029,556
Expenditures, . . .	17,073,142	11,827,856
Surplus, . . .	\$12,701,699	\$22,201,700

In March, 1881, there were disbursed for pensions about \$8,000,000. The payment of pensions this year was partly made in February, which will explain the apparently large discrepancy between the ordinary expenditures of the two months compared. These amounts do not include interest on the debt. The increase of nearly \$2,000,000 in miscellaneous receipts is explained by the fact that the accumulated profits on coinage for the past several months were covered into the Treasury last month.

The annual report of the American Steamship Company of Philadelphia, presented at the annual meeting on Monday, shows \$867,819 receipts, over one-half being from passengers; \$707,804 operating expenses, \$108,230 shore expenses, and \$67,649 extraordinary expenses, leaving \$15,864 deficit on the year's operations. This deficit is increased to \$106,554 when the \$90,000 bond interest advanced by the Pennsylvania Railroad is added. The loss account of this company, made up by the annual deficits to the close of last year, is now \$546,125. The advances of the Pennsylvania Railroad amount to \$190,000.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company's annual report shows that the gross earnings of 1881 were \$6,244,000 and the net earnings \$2,524,000; fixed charges, \$1,369,000; amount applicable to dividends, \$1,255,000. The board of directors of the company was increased to nine members.

The Secretary of the Treasury Tuesday afternoon issued the one hundred and twelfth call for the redemption of bonds of the loan of July 17th and August 5th, 1861, continued at three and one-half per cent. from July 1st, 1881. The call is for fifteen million dollars, and the principal and accrued interest will be paid at the Treasury on the 7th day of June next, and the interest will cease on that day.

The steamship "Arizona," which sailed from New York on Tuesday, took out \$750,000 in gold.

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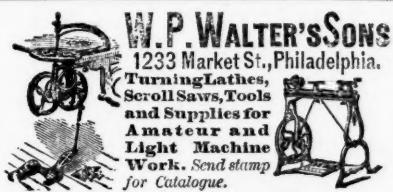
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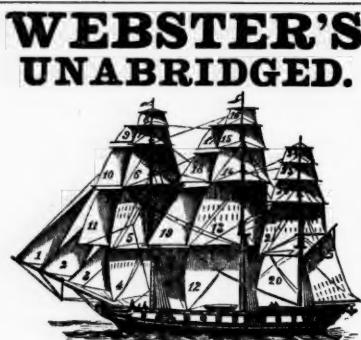
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